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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 155 No. 3 January 17, 1949

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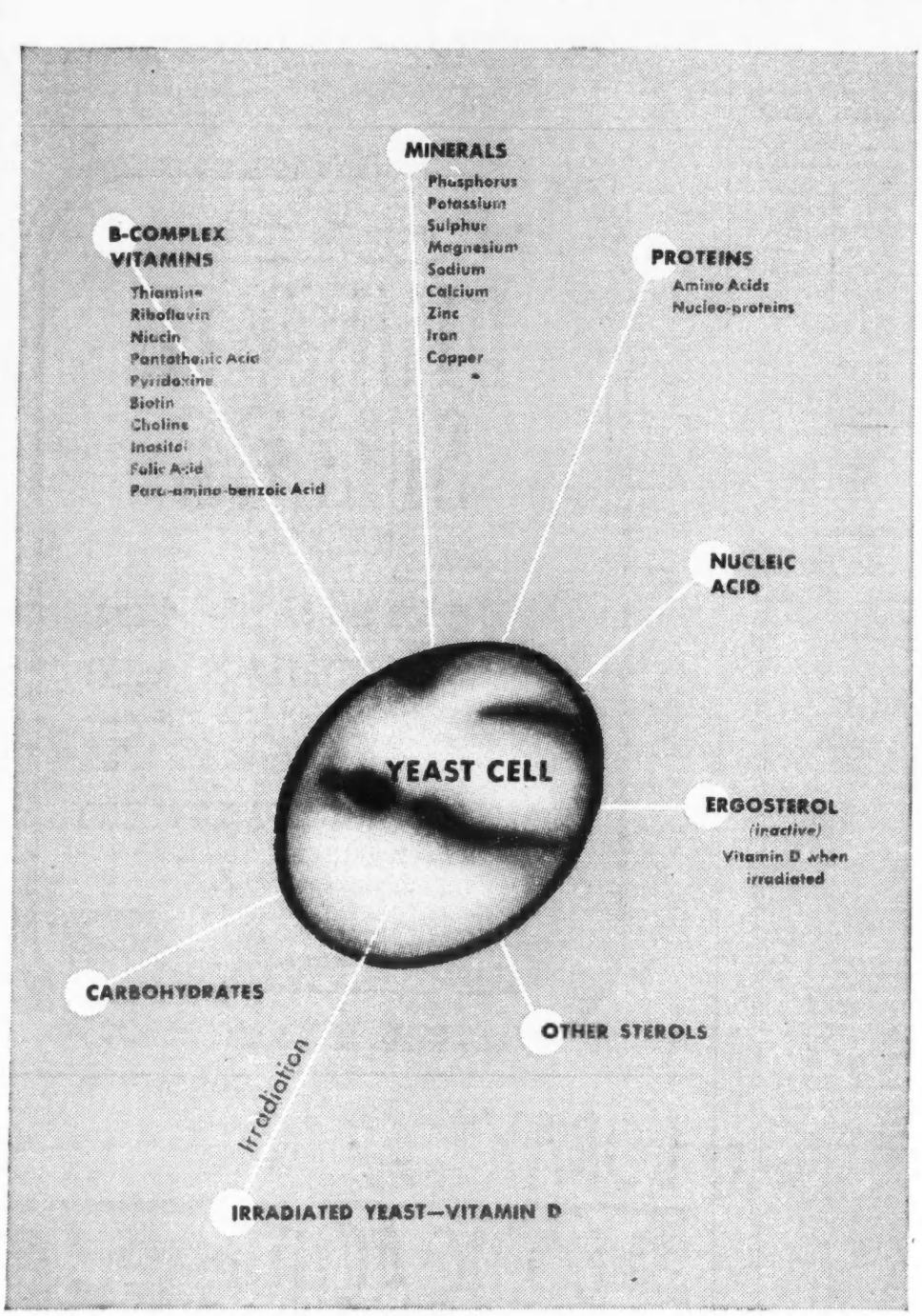

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Antibiotics Certification Conferences Set by FDA

Legislation which would grant to the Food and Drug Administration general authority to certify the potency and purity of antibiotics will be drawn up in a series of conferences to start next month between representatives of the agency and the drug manufacturing industry.

An agreement to begin work on a "general amendment" was reached at a meeting of the industry representatives with FDA officials January 12, which was called for the primary purpose of sounding out industry sentiment on the question of amending the penicillin certification law to cover aureomycin, chloramphenicol and bacitracin, the three newest drugs in the antibiotics field.

Representatives of the three major drug associations—the American Drug Manufacturers Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the Proprietary Association of America—said that they would accept an invitation from FDA to appoint committees to work with the agency on drafting the general amendment.

Drug Industry Members to Participate

Because interest in the question also extends to members of the drug industry who may not be members of the three associations and who are not producers of antibiotics, Dr. Henry Welsh, chief of FDA's division of penicillin control and immunology, said that a representative group of this section of the drug industry also would be invited to participate.

It is anticipated that a number of meetings will have to be held before a suitable "general amendment" can be drawn up and it is not at all unlikely that the work can be completed during this session of Congress. Therefore, it was also decided that FDA should go ahead with its original plans to have the three new antibiotics specifically named in the law this year while work is going forward on the general amendment.

The difficulties of drawing up the general amendment is the fact that the industry does not yet know too much about this field of medicines. There is considerable uncertainty as to what antibiotics should require certification before they are placed on the market and which would not require certification. It is generally recognized that medical research has only begun to scratch the surface in the finding of new useful drugs through fermentation.

Antibiotic Definition Needed

Another cause for much "burning of the midnight oil" will be the drafting of a suitable definition of the term antibiotic which will be sufficiently broad to cover

—*Continued on page 86*

Quebracho Potentialities Studied by Oil Industry

The possibilities of using a substitute for quebracho by the oil industry for the treatment and conditioning of drilling muds are to be investigated by the National Petroleum Council at the request of the Munitions Board, it was disclosed at a meeting of the council on January 13. The investigation will be made by a subcommittee of the council, to be appointed at a later date by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman.

The petroleum industry's attention was drawn to the quebracho problem by the Munitions Board in a letter to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug, in which it was pointed out that the nation is confronted with the possibility of an insufficient supply of the product in the event of an emergency, due to the fact that it is wholly imported from Argentina and Paraguay.

Lt. Gen. LeRoy Lutes, said that at the present time quebracho is being used in approximately equal amounts for the treatment or conditioning of oil well drilling muds and for the tanning of leather.

"Two problems are presented," he stated, "one is the matter of supply of this material to these two industries in the event of an emergency; and the second is the current action by the Munitions Board in stockpiling this material, in addition to large imports required for these uses.

"It is believed that the most satisfactory solution to this situation is the exploration for substitutes for quebracho in

—*Continued on page 41*

Basing Point Prices Hearing January 24

The senate committee on trade policies, which has been investigating the effect of the cement basing point decision on industry pricing practices, will start hearings January 24 on S. 236 introduced by Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado.

The bill seeks to eliminate the confusion in industry resulting from the court decision by authorizing sellers, when acting individually and in good faith to meet competition, to absorb freight costs and sell on a delivered price basis.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the week ended January 13 totaled $80,231,000 of which $63,275,000 were for materials to be purchased in the United States by the Marshall Plan countries. The new authorizations raised the total authorizations to date to $4,327,778,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$1,453 000 for lard from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$1,863,000 for sisal or henequen from Latin America and $198,000 for manila fiber from the Philippines.

To Denmark—$1,272,000 for crude oil

—*Continued on page 86*

WAA Sells Facilities To Pharma Chemical

Sale of a portion of Port Johnson terminal, at Bayonne, N. J., to the Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, for $141,000 was announced January 13 by the War Assets Administration.

The surplus government owned barge loading facilities, fronting on the Kill van Kull River, will be used by the corporation for the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediates. The property consists of fourteen acres of land, several temporary structures, a dock and two stiff leg type cranes, used during thew ar in loading barges and lighters. It cost the government approximately $344,000.

FTC Adopts Procedures to Curb 'Monopolistic' Quantity Discounts

The Federal Trade Commission last Friday adopted procedures for the limitation of quantity discounts which it deems to be "unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly."

Authority for the commission to fix and establish quantity discount limits for any particular commodity or classes of commodities is contained in the Robinson-Patman act. The act prohibits injurious price discrimination, but specifically exempts price differentials "which make only due allowance for difference in the cost of manufacture, sale or delivery resulting from the different methods or quantities in which such commodities are sold."

As to differentials on account of quantity differences, the act further provides that the commission, after investigation and hearings, may establish quantity limits when it finds that available purchasers in greater quantity "are so few as to render differentials on account thereof unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line of commerce."

Once such limits are established, the statute says, section 2 of the act shall not be construed to permit differentials based on quantities greater than those fixed by the commission.

Planned Procedures of FTC

Procedures adopted by the commission provide for a full investigation whenever the commission believes that consideration should be given to the fixing or establishing of quantity discount limits. Proceedings for the establishment of a quantity limit rule may be initiated by the commission upon its own motion or pursuant to a petition filed in writing by any interested party.

The investigation will be made to obtain information such as (1) the quantity differentials granted to purchasers; (2) the number of available purchasers of given quantities; and (3) facts bearing upon competitive conditions existing in the distribution of the commodity.

Following the investigation, a proposed quantity discount limit rule may be formulated and published. If a rule is proposed, interested persons will be given an opportunity to submit any data, views

—*Continued on page 41*

Stockpiling Program Fostered by Truman

President Truman recommended to Congress on January 10 that $835,000,000 be made available between now and June 30, 1950, for stockpiling activities of the government. He proposed in his annual budget message that $525,000,000 of new obligation authority be authorized for fiscal year 1950 and that supplemental authorizations of $310,000,000 be enacted for the present fiscal year.

Of these amounts, $211,000,000 for 1950 and $270,000,000 for 1949 were proposed as contract authorizations to be used primarily for developmental contracts. A total of $800,000,000 in obligational authority has already been enacted in the last three years. In addition, by the end of fiscal 1950, materials valued at about $700,000,000 will have been transferred to the stockpile from war surplus inventories and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Of the total stockpile objective of $3,700,000,000, materials and authorizations amounting to $2,300,000,000 will have been provided. Deliveries and expenditures, of course, will lag behind authorizations. Expenditures in the fiscal years 1950 are estimated by the President at $525,000,000, an increase of $175,000,000 in outlays over the current year. By the end of fiscal year 1950, materials valued at about $1,600,000,000 are expected to be on hand.

Noyes Gets Medal

Dr. W. Albert Noyes, jr., chairman of the chemical warfare committee of the Research and Development Board, Department of National Defense, was awarded the Medit Merit at a ceremony in the Carlton hotel, Washington, on January 10. The medal was presented to Dr. Noyes "in recognition of his services to the nation" by Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Army Chemical Corps.

FTC Reiterates Stand On Pricing Practices

Policies of the Federal Trade Commission in its enforcement of the antitrust laws against geographic pricing practices of industry were clarified on January 13 by the commission in answers to a series of questions raised by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

The Commission emphasized again that it does not advocate sales of products only on an f.o.b. basis and that there is nothing in the law that prevents a single enterprise from using any pricing practice it may choose if it does not involve price discriminations which are injurious to competition.

In its reply, the commission also attempted to show the factors that are given consideration in determining whether the use of a single or multiple basing point system by two or more firms are believed to be in violation of the law, and also dealt with questions of f.o.b. mill pricing.

Sodium Fluoride Use Regulations Amended

Sodium fluoride, when used in the manufacture of rubber, glue and leather goods, was exempted from the coloration requirements of the Federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act by the Department of Agriculture on January 13. The action was taken in an amendment to regulations under the act, to become effective immediately.

Manufacturers of the three materials had sought the exemption on the grounds that the use of colored sodium fluoride in their processing operations imparted an undesirable color characteristic to the finished product. In agreeing that the use of the colored poison should not be required, the department said that the exemption was justified because the amount of sodium fluoride present in the finished product would not be enough to cause injury to any person and the poison would not come into the hands of the public except after incorporation in the finished goods.

Price Trend Moves Downward

The trend of prices on oils and fats continued downward last week and the reductions were of sufficient scope to effect a 0.5 point drop in the relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials. Further impetus to the move came from reductions in sodium tungstate and powdered zinc sulphate.

The sharpest declines took place in copra and coconut oil. Crude cottonseed oil, lard, soybeans, soybean oil, peanut oil, tallow and grease and oleo and tallow oils all declined. In the direction of drying oils, linseed and crude sardine oils were reduced. Carnauba wax prices for spot delivery broke sharply.

Competitive pressure on both zinc sulphate and sodium tungstate has been occasioned by new producers entering the market. There has been a noticeable tapering off in demand for heavy tonnage chemicals and the supply situation is improving in several directions.

Further revisions in prices for both basic materials and intermediates took place in the coaltar market. Alphapicoline and pyridin both displayed strength but the 98 percent metacresol was off. The industry was still studying price schedules on other materials and it was declared possible that other revisions would be made this week.

With the cessation of government buying of skimmed milk powder, prices tumbled under pressure of heavy stocks and the offering of distress material. Silver nitrate finally moved downward, some six weeks after the price of the metal had been reduced. Alcohol prices were still being shaded but the practice was considerably less widespread than formerly. Higher freight rates prompted an increase of price on corn syrup.

The protective coatings market showed slight strength, with higher prices on imported casein and shellac and no reductions. However, business was reported slow for both dry colors and alkyd resins. In petroleum derivatives, spot shortages were reported on the West Coast for butane and propane. Aromatics were said to be moving well and toluol was reported in lesser supply than xylol.

Advances in prices on lemon oil and a number of other low volume, slow-moving oils buoyed the market for essential oils and aromatic materials. Benzyl benzoate, terpineol, Brazilian Bois de Rose and cananga appeared on the down side of price movements. Medicinal botanicals had a week of fairly stable prices, with an advance in African ginger root tempered by reductions in Indian fenugreek seed, Spanish saffron and Jamaica ginger root. Indian celery seed and Zanzibar clove were higher, while prices on a number of other seeds and spices were off.

Among the textile and leather materials, further fractional increases on corn dextrin, starch and tanners sugar resulted from a boost in freight rates.

Other price changes were downward, and affected egg albumen and yolk, potato starch and sago flour. Tanning materials continued inactive.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 14, 1949	Jan. 7, 1949	Jan. 16, 1948
142.1	142.6	151.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Phosphate and Nitrogen Fertilizers Output Increase Planned by TVA

The Tennessee Valley Authority estimated that its production of phosphorus fertilizers will be increased to 102,420 tons in the fiscal year 1950. The estimate, which was contained in the annual budget message of the President, submitted to Congress January 10, compares with an output in the current fiscal year of 90,866 tons, and for 1948 of 96,332 tons.

The agency said that the 1950 estimate contemplates full-scale operation of a new experimental calcium metaphosphate unit scheduled for completion in 1949. About one-fourth of the 21,600 tons of prosphorus pentoxide to be produced in this unit is scheduled for use in test demonstrations; the remainder will be offered for sale in limited areas where the use of the product has been adequately demonstrated through farm test-demonstration programs.

It was also stated that the experimental chemical production facilities at Wilson Dam, Ala., and Columbia, Tenn. also will be operated during 1950 for the production of concentrated phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers. These products will be made available for test-demonstration purposes and for sale under agreements that will assure that the materials will be used in a manner that will aid the improved farming practices to conserve the soil, increase its fertility, and control water.

Facilities for the production of ammonia and ammonia nitrate fertilizer were operated at capacity in 1948 and are scheduled for full operation in 1949 and 1950, it was added.

The budget recommended appropriations of $1,134,000 for fertilizer and munitions research for 1950, the same as for this year.

Obituaries

Frank Bownes

Frank Bownes, founder and retired president of the Frank Bownes Company, paint manufacturer, Chelsea, Mass., subsidiary of the Unexcelled Chemical Corporation, New York, died on January 6 at his home in Lynn, Mass. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Bownes had retired as president of the company in July, 1947, retaining a position on its board of directors, from

Frank Bownes

which he resigned February, 1948. He had entered the paint manufacturing business with a small shellac cutting plant in Salem, Mass., in 1909. The company's line was later expanded to include paints, and the location was moved to Lynn in 1916.

In 1930 the company's first modern

—Continued on page 56

Mathieson Offers to Buy Baltimore Chemical Firm

Details were being ironed out late last week for the sale of the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore, to the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, for $8,700,000.

The New York firm stipulated that holders of two-thirds of Standard's stock must either sell their shares to Mathieson for cash, or take one share of Mathieson common plus $17 in cash for each share of Standard. Julius A. Victor, attorney for stockholders owning a majority interest in Standard, said he had approval on about 90 percent of it.

The sale would give to Mathieson a new sulphuric acid plant which is the largest in the world. Test runs are now being made and it soon will be producing 500 tons a day. Besides fertilizer and chemical plants in Baltimore, Standard has subsidiaries at Williamston, N. C., and Lebanon, Pa.

Indoil Chemical Elects Peterson Vice-President

Howard R. Peterson has been elected vice-president of Indoil Chemical Company, chemical subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). He has been sales manager of Indoil and will continue in that capacity, which has been his function since the chemical products sales of the parent company were first set up as a separate activity three years ago. Prior to that time he had been associated witth Standard's sales department in various capacities since 1923.

Esso Appoints Tracy Chemical Products Head

The Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has appointed Osgood V. Tracy manager of its chemical products department. Mr. Tracy, who has been associated with the company since 1930, was formerly division head of the Standard Oil Development Company and manufacturing coordinator of chemical products of Esso Standard. He will continue to serve as a director of Enjay Company.

Columbia Technical Head

Joseph A. Neubauer has been appointed technical director of the Columbia Chemical division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and of the Southern Alkali Corporation. He has been technical adviser to the Columbia division since 1945. Mr. Neubauer, associated with Pittsburgh Plate Glass since 1933, was the first superintendent of Columbia's large chlorine and caustic soda plant at Natrium, W. Va., which went into production in 1943.

Toiletries Trade Practice Rules Hearing February 10

The Federal Trade Commission will hold hearings on February 10 on a proposed set of trade practice rules for the cosmetics and toilet preparations industry. The hearings will be held in room 332 in the commission's headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The provisions of the rules are directed at the elimination and prevention of unfair methods of competition and illegal or unethical trade practices which are harmful to business and contrary to public interest. Practices covered in the rules are dealt with in relation to business of the industry, including that of manufacturing, importing and marketing cosmetics and toilet preparations of all kinds. Annual business of the industry, in terms of retail sales volume, has reached an amount well in excess of $600,000,000.

Unfair trade practices with which the proceeding is concerned are defined and specified in the rules. The first rule covers the practice of furnishing sales persons or so-called demonstrators to retail stores. Provision is made in the rule against discrimination among competing dealers and a proposed plan is also outlined for furnishing such demonstrator services on proportionately equal terms to retail stores. These are suggested as a proposed guide in meeting the require-

—Continued on page 85

APMA Eastern Sections Plan Meetings Feb. 7-9

The scientific, medical, production and sales and advertising sections of the eastern section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will meet at the Commodore hotel, New York, on February 7 to 9. Programs for the meetings of the various sections are as follows:

Scientific Section

The scientific section will meet on February 7, with Dr. John C. Bird, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, presiding, and Dr. F. F. Yonkman, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., acting as moderator at morning and afternoon sessions.

At the morning session the following papers will be read: "B_{12} and the Animal Protein Factor," by Dr. Thmas R. Wood, Merck & Co.; "Chromotography and Its Applications in the Pharmaceutical Field," by Dr. Harold G. Cassidy, Yale University; "Recent Developments in the Field of Antiseptics," by Dr. George F. Reddish, Lambert Pharmacal Company, and "Instrumental Analysis of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals," by Dr. R. B. Barnes, American Optical Company.

In the afternoon there will be an address on "The Ion Exchange Process—A New Unit Operation for the Drug Manufacturer," by Dr. James C. Winters, Rohm & Haas Company, and a symposium on "New Product Development—Laboratory to Consumer."

Partaking in the symposium will be:

—Continued on page 58

Plant Food Council To Meet June 19-22

The American Plant Food Council will hold its fourth annual convention at the Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., on June 19 to 22. Clifton Woodrum, president of the council, said that an outstanding program is being arranged, including addresses by nationally known leaders in the fields of agriculture, education, and research.

J. A. Howell, executive vice-president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, is chairman of the convention committee, which includes C. B. Robertson, president of Robertson Chemical Corporation, and Fred J. Woods, vice-president of Gulf Fertilizer Company.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

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6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
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Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.
Zinc-diethyl.

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Plastic Materials Makers Elect Frederick President

Dr. D. S. Frederick, vice president of the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, was elected president of the Plastic Materials Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting in New York on January 13. Felix N. Williams, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of its plastics division, was elected vice-president of the association. Officers reelected were F. H. Carman, secretary-general manager, and John E. Walker, treasurer.

Newly elected members of the board of directors were J. R. Hoover, vice-president of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, and Alan N. Mann, chairman of the board of Catalin Corporation of America. Directors continuing on the board in addition to Dr. Frederick and Mr. Williams are D. M. Rugg, vice-president, Koppers Company; W. W. Knight, jr., general manager, Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, and S. E. Palmer, assistant vice-president Tennessee Eastman Corporation.

Arnold E. Pitcher, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., J. L. Rodgers, jr., American Cyanamid Company, and W. S. Landes, Celanese Corporation of America, former presidents of the association, were named to serve the board of directors in an advisory capacity. The resin adhesives division of the association elected as its chairman P. A. Macy, chief chemist, Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa.

Dr. Frederick joined the Rohm & Haas in 1934 as a research chemist. Two years later he was assigned the responsibility of organizing a plastics sales department and directing technical sales development work on acrylic products. Largely through his efforts the company's acrylic plastic, "Plexiglas," was introduced to aircraft manufacturers and to Army and Navy engineers. As a result of this work "Plexiglas" was widely used for transparent parts on military planes in World War II. For his achievement in this direction, Dr. Frederick received in 1942 the first annual John Wesley Hyatt Award for distinguished contribution to the plastics industry.

In 1943 he was elected a vice-president of Rohm & Haas. He is a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the company. He has served as a director and vice-president of PMMA for the past two years, having been chairman of its technical committee since 1945.

American Aldehyde Organized in Buffalo

Formation of the American Aldehyde Corporation for the manufacture and distribution of industrial chemicals has been announced in Buffalo, N. Y. Capitalized at $250,000, the corporation is headed by William Davey, former general manager of the Curtiss Wright Corporation's Buffalo plants, as president.

American Aldehyde's products are now manufactured by other concerns but the new company is studying plans for the possible establishment of its own manufacturing facilities, Mr. Davey said. Other officers of the corporation are: Mark Snyder, vice-president; Arthur W. Cannon, vice-president in charge of sales; Karl E. Rogers, secretary-treasurer, and Miss June Fields, assistant treasurer.

American Aldehyde is an affiliate of Pharmaceutical Preparations Inc., of which Mr. Davey is vice-president. Executive offices of the two companies are at 11 Niagara street. Pharmaceutical Preparations distributes drug preparations produced for the company by Arner & Co.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Alcohol, pure, Mainz, Germany (DC-7).
Caustic soda, Salvador, Brazil (DC-1, agency).
Chemicals, Salvador, Brazil (DC-1, agency); Remanso, Brazil (DC-2, agency); Colombo, Ceylon (DC-5).
Drugs, Colombo, Ceylon (DC-5).
Fertilizer, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (DC-3).
Milk powder, Mainz, Germany (DC-7).
Nonferrous metals, including cadmium, arsenic, selenium, antimony, copper, zinc, and mercury, Mainz, Germany (DC-7).
Molding powder, Alajuela, Costa Rica (DC-6).
Pharmaceutical products, Salvador, Brazil (DC-1, agency); Remanso, Brazil (DC-2, agency); Baghdad, Iraq (DC-4, agency); Colombo, Ceylon (DC-5).
Phenol, Mainz, Germany (DC-7).
Santonin, Hong Kong (DC-8).
Soap, toilet, Hong Kong (DC-8).
Soybean fat, Trapani, Italy (DC-9).

Gets G.E. Sales Post

Harold G. Deters has been appointed assistant sales manager of alkyd resin products of the chemicals division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Deters, who will make his headquarters in Schenectady, N. Y., was formerly associated with the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Standard Oil Development Elects Reeves and Gohr

Standard Oil Development Company has elected E. Duer Reeves executive vice-president and Edwin J. Gohr a vice-president and director. Mr. Reeves has been a vice-president and director since 1947, and Mr. Gohr has been assistant manager of the research and development department since 1945.

Mr. Reeves was in charge of a research department that conducted the first experiments which resulted in development of the modern fluid catalyst cracking plant, and also served as technical adviser in the company's experiments leading to production of butyl in commercial quantities.

Mr. Gohr aided in designing the first fluid catalyst cracking unit, which began operation in Baton Rouge in May, 1942. He also helped develop the design for the hydroforming process for transforming petroleum fractions into synthetic toluol, and participated in development of a pilot plant for the production of synthetic fuels from coal and natural gas.

Young Gets Squibb Overseas Plant Post

Charles A. Young has been appointed director of overseas plant operations of E. R. Squibb & Sons International Corporation and Inter-American Corporation. Mr. Young will be responsible for technical control of product quality and the functional administration of manufacturing operations in laboratories in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Montreal, Canada; Cali, Colombia; Havana, Cuba; Mexico City, Mexico; Montevideo, Uruguay, and various European manufacturing operations.

FTC and Justice Dept. May Obtain More Funds for Antimonopoly Work

Moderate increases in appropriations for the antimonopoly work of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission, and for the functions of the Food and Drug Administration were provided in the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1950 submitted to Congress on January 10 by President Truman.

The cost of the antimonopoly program in the new year was estimated by the President at $7,389,000, broken down between the two agencies as follows:—$3,739,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, an increase of $92,965 over funds of the current year, and $3,650,000 for the antitrust division, an increase of $81,000 over current year appropriations.

The estimate of the Food and Drug Administration is $4,985,000 for fiscal 1950, an increase of $510,000 over appropriations of fiscal 1948, but the greater portion of this increase, $331,000, is to defray the costs of the salary increase that was granted all government workers last year for which no funds was specifically allotted by Congress.

Of the agency's total appropriations, $4,280,126 is allotted to actual enforcement operations compared with $4,109,716 this year. The appropriations for enforcement work are broken down with comparisons for this year as follows:—food products, $2,960,416, against $2,843,900; medicinal drugs, $1,221,160, against $1,171,300; cosmetics, $90,060, against $86,350, and caustic poisons, $8,490, against $8,166.

In commenting on the appropriations for antimonopoly work, Mr. Truman said:

"A strong antimonopoly program is essential for the preservation of our free enterprise institutions. It can also provide immediate assistance in the present effort to restrain inflation. By concentrating enforcement activities in major consumer commodities, conspiracies responsible for high prices can be broken and the cost of living reduced.

"A substantial increase in funds for the Federal Trade Commission and the department of Justice has been made available for the current fiscal year. I am recommending a small further increase in 1950, which will permit more adequate investigation of the extent of monopoly and monopolistic practices."

Amsco Appoints McInnes Solvents Division Head

The American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has appointed Clyde C. McInnes manager of its extraction solvents division. In this capacity, Mr. McInnes will direct the division's development and marketing of petroleum solvents. Among the products which he will be responsible for are hexane, heptane, pentane, isohexanes, isoheptanes, isooctanes, octane and petroleum ethers. Mr. McInnes was formerly district manager of the company's midwest and southwest territory.

Clyde C. McInnes

Bristol-Myers Elects Lee Bristol President

The Bristol-Myers Company has elected Lee H. Bristol president, to succeed his brother, Henry P. Bristol, who was named chairman of the board. Dr. Delmas K. Kitchen, director of the medical division, was elected a vice-president, and Franklin H. Bivins and Gustave A. Jaeger were elected assistant vice-presidents.

Wollen Chemical Appoints Gibson Technical Director

Wollen Chemical & Supply Company, Paterson, N. J., has appointed Laurence D. Gibson technical director and production manager. Mr. Gibson was formerly vice-president and chief chemist of the Cunningham Cleanser Corporation, New York, for nearly twenty years.

Westvaco's Phosphorus Plant In Idaho Nearing Completion

Steel construction is nearly completed at the $4,000,000 phosphorus plant being built by the Westvaco Chemical Corporation near Pocatello, Idaho. According to the resident manager, Gilbert L. Miller, the company's initial electric furnace should be operating by April. Recently completed was a twenty-three mile spur to the Simplot Fertilizer Company's phosphate rock pits to link the mines with both the Westvaco plant and Simplot's superphosphate operations.

Sharp & Dohme Elects Bill Vice-President

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has elected John G. Bill vice-president in charge of domestic sales. Mr. Bill joined the company in 1925 as a sales representative in the New England district.

In 1937 he was appointed assistant to the general sales director in Philadelphia, and a year later took charge of wholesale and chain operations. In 1940 he was made director of the wholesale division and five years later was named director of distribution, with complete responsibility for sales marketing and operations of the company's domestic branches. He became general sales director in October, 1947.

Gulf Chemical Organized To Manufacture Phosphates

The Gulf Chemical Company has opened its new $1,500,000 phosphate manufacturing plant near Galena Park, Houston, Tex. Phosphoric acid and various other sodium and calcium phosphates are now in production.

George A. Butler is president of the new company, and Otto Schoenfeld is executive vice-president and general manager. Other officers are Cecil A. Cook, secretary; J. M. Sheesly, treasurer; Clayton N. Smith, vice-president, and William Taylor, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the above and James A. Gray, independent oil man.

Chemical Salesmen Install Officers on January 26

The annual installation of officers of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will be held at a luncheon in the Henry Hudson room of the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on January 26. The luncheon will be for members only.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

In his state of the union message to Congress, President Truman called attention to the objectives of the full employment act of 1946 to use all government resources to promote maximum employment and industry production and called on Congress to make an immediate study of the adequacy of production facilities for materials in critical short supply such as steel.

The theory underlying the President's statement is the cause for greater concern in industry circles than any other paragraph of the entire message. What the President has said in plain words is that if industry does not voluntarily close the gap between supply and demand, he proposes that the government itself get into the production of the needed materials. The proposal is about as far left as the President can go without coming out for nationalization of industry.

There should be no mistaken understanding of Congressional sentiment in such matters. There is much support for the government getting into industry production and far fewer cries of protests about the government competing with private industry than there were in years past. It already is engaged in fertilizer production in a big way through the activities of the TVA. It is the only producer of tin in this country. Last winter, it was proposed strongly that it get into the production of synthetic fuels and now it is proposed that it produce steel.

Legislation that would authorize the government to get into competition with private industry in the production of any product it thinks the public needs and isn't getting has been introduced in both the senate and house to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Truman. It has as its title the "Full Employment Act of 1950" and revamps the RFC into a $15,000,000,000 super financing agency to advance funds to either federal or state agencies to build industry plants for the production of materials when private industry cannot be encouraged to expand its output.

Trade Agreements Battle Looms

The stage was set in the house last week for resumption of the perennial battle between Republicans and Democrats over the administration of the reciprocal trade agreements program. Chair-

—*Continued on page 34*

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Eudesmyl Acetate
(Acetylated Eudesmol)

Perfumery—Substitute for oil of bergamot.

Gluconic Acid

Brewing—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Chemical—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Cosmetic—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Leather—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Water-treating agent claimed to influence stable tannages with presence of metals, such as aluminum, iron, titanium.

Metallurgical — Water-treating agent claimed useful in cleaning and pickling of metals because of (1) low corrosion rate, (2) formation of soluble complexes with metals, such as iron, aluminum, nickel, even in alkaline solution.

Miscellaneous — Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Paper—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Photographic—Suggested for use wherever precipitation of metallic hydroxides or carbonates is a problem.

Textile — Water-treating agent claimed useful in obtaining level dyeing, prevent-precipitation of iron, aluminum, and other metals.

Water-Treatment—Water-treating agent claimed useful in preventing precipitation of many metals in either acid or alkaline waters.

Hydroxyisopropylamide of Palm Oil Fatty Acids

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541682) in making emulsifying agents of low melting point by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes; water-soluble detergents, wetting and foaming agents, resistant to acids and alkalies and insensitive to calcium and magnesium, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes and sulphonating.

Isophthalic Acid Diazide

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 521116) in making water-repellents for textiles, paper, leather, furs, and the like, by reacting with secondary tetradecylphenol or paraoctadecylanilin. These repellents are said also to impart resistance to organic solvents and soap solutions.

Lauryl-Sodium Sulphate

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer—Treating agent (Brit. 521509) for making improvements in the tinctorial properties, the depth of masstone, and the strength of the pigment product in rosinated calcium lakes of acid 920 dyes containing carboxylic or sulphonic groups (claimed to give better control over tinctorial properties and uniformity of the product from batch to batch).

Methylcyclohexane
(Hexahydrotoluene)

Bituminous—Solvent for bitumens.

Cellulose Derivatives — Solvent for ethylcellulose.

Chemical—Raw material in organic syntheses; vehicle in many chemical reactions.

Saturated cyclic hydrocarbon which distils without decomposition, has an evaporation rate intermediate between that of cyclohexane and toluene, and is miscible with most other organic solvents.

Solvent useful in extraction work.

Dry-Cleaning—Spotting agent for fats, oils, waxes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Solvent for fats, oils, waxes.

Perfumery—Extractant for oils.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Solvent for oils, waxes in lacquer thinners, paint removers, waterproofing compositions.

Rubber—Solvent for crude rubber.

Textile—Degreasing agent for fibers. Solvent for fats, oils, waxes.

Joins Devoe & Raynolds

Roscoe H. Sawyer has been appointed assistant chemical director of Devoe & Raynolds Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, New York. Mr. Sawyer was formerly associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for eighteen years, the last four years of which he was research supervisor of new product development at Newport, Del.

Miner Gets Perkins Medal Of SCI American Section

Carl S. Miner, founder and director of the Miner Laboratories, Chicago, was presented the 1949 Perkins Medal of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry at a dinner in the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 7.

Mr. Miner, whose acceptance address on "Science vs. Starvation" was heard by more than 300 scientists and industrialists, was cited for outstanding achievement in applied chemistry. Research conducted by Miner Laboratories was an important factor in bringing about the widespread industrial utilization of furfural.

Investigation of the anti-starvation role of microorganisms is relatively only in its infancy, according to Mr. Miner, but he declared that their potential service to humanity "is to me the most exciting phase of this whole subject."

Scientists in the United States and abroad have shown that ammonia salts or urea can be fed to cows and other ruminants in amounts equivalent to about one-third of their normal protein rations, and that bacteria in the animals' digestive systems can transform such nitrogen compounds into protein which the animals can use to build body tissue, Mr. Miner reported.

This use of ammonia and its deriva-

—Continued on page 51

Science Foundation Appropriation Asked

In anticipation of Congressional approval of a National Science foundation bill, President Truman recommended, in his budget message January 10, that $2,500,000 of cash appropriations and $12,500,000 of contract authorizations be made available to the agency for the fiscal year 1950. He said that the amounts proposed will enable the foundation to complete its organization and initiate its program during its first years of existence.

Borden Appoints Anderson Chemical Div. Sales Head

The Borden Company, New York, has appointed Nils Anderson, jr., vice-president in charge of sales of its chemical division, and Ernest E. Novotny, vice-president in charge of the division's production. The latter succeeds Hugh P. Fell, who will retire March 31 after twenty-nine years of service.

Mr. Anderson pioneered in the sale of

Nils Anderson, Jr.

resin adhesives in their early stages of development with the Bakelite Corporation. Later he joined the Debevoise-Anderson Company of which he is now a director.

In 1941, he was appointed chief of the adhesives unit of the Office of Production Management and then was named chief of the plastics section of the War Production Board's chemical bureau. Mr. Anderson became associated with Borden

—Continued on page 86

Essential Oil Association Told Trade Not Normal

Trade in essential oils is not yet normal, said William Schilling, jr., of the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, retiring president of the Essential Oil Association of the USA, at the annual business session of the association, January 7, in New York. Prices in important

H. P. Wesemann
Elected President

foreign sources of supply are still breaking because of the desire of those nations to get United States dollars. So, consumers hold off, with the thought that prices will go still lower. Mr. Schilling expected improvement this year. There were no essential oil agreements under ERP, he said.

Reviewing the association's activities in the past year, Mr. Schilling said that specifications for thirty-eight materials had been completed and that the "EOA" designation was being widely adopted in catalogs and other lists. He told of the amendment of the bylaws to provide associate membership for firms in other countries. Registration of trademarks had been revised and a unit had been set up to clear up duplications.

A new bureau had been set up in the association, Mr. Schilling said, to handle interchange of foreign credit information. Welching on the part of certain types of exporters had made some trouble. Full cooperation was being extended to the government with respect to both imports and exports, he said.

Mr. Schilling, who had been president for three years, was given a rising vote of appreciation by the meeting. Representatives of twenty-five members were present.

Gerard J. Danco, of the corporation of

—Continued on page 69

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.

American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-10.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, February 13-17.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-July 1.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 3.

Associated Chain Drug Stores New Yorker Hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Commodore hotel, New York, January 26-27.

BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, January 27.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.

Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.

Chlorine Institute, New York, January 19.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, La Salle hotel, Chicago, January 19.

Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 17-18.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, midwinter luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, January 18; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 7-11.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, March 14-16.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.

National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz - Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Oil Trades Association of New York, quarterly meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 21.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 25.

Society of Plastics Engineers, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, January 19-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., June 7-9.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

SOCMA Hears Report On European Industry

Dr. Emil Ott of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who recently returned from a study of the European chemical industry, reported his findings at a meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 12.

The meeting was featured also by a report of the association's international commercial relations committee in connection with the International Trade Organization, whose charter is expected to be submitted to Congress during this session. The report was given by Alfred T. Loeffler, of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

A resolution was passed mourning the death of Charles A. Mace, secretary of the association for twenty-one years. It read as follows:—

"To a man, the members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association mourn, in the passing of Charles A. Mace, the loss of a close, personal friend. During his more than twenty years of service as secretary of this organization, each individual among us has been, at some time, in his debt for a helpful action, or for a thoughtful courtesy. Each one of us had admired the meticulous care with which he discharged the duties of his office and each one of us has enjoyed his pleasant company in moments of relaxation when work was done. His memory will not fade through those years that we, his friends, shall remain.

"Be it resolved that the above statement shall be incorporated in the minutes of this meeting and that the secretary is instructed to forward this expression of our sympathy to the family of the late Charles A. Mace."

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Theophylline Anhydrous—reduces your manufacturing costs still further

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The introduction of THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK means that you will save three ways when you fill your Theophylline requirements with this high quality Merck Product.

THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK

- contains approximately 9 *per cent more* Theophylline.
- *saves you the expense* of removing moisture.
- is available at the same—*recently reduced*—price as Theophylline Merck U.S.P.

Theophylline Anhydrous Merck meets all U.S.P. requirements except that its maximum limit for loss on drying is 0.5 per cent.

	THEOPHYLLINE ANHYDROUS MERCK	THEOPHYLLINE MERCK U.S.P.
Description	white, odorless, crystalline powder	same as anhydrous
Solution	1 Gm. in 60 cc. of hot water is clear and colorless	same as anhydrous
Mesh	all passes #20 minimum 95% passes #80	all passes #10 minimum 90% passes #20 not over 50% passes #100
Bulk (loose)	1 oz.=50–65 cc.	1 oz.=55-65 cc.
Loss on drying	not more than 0.5 per cent	not more than 9.5 per cent

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 14, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms lb. .65 .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —

Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, d m s., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.85 -11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
powd., bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls lb. 1.45 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00

Capric, tech dms lb. .50 .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½ —
kgs. lb. .28½ —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb. .28½ —
kgs. lb. .29½ —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29¼ - .31¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .13 - .14

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - .14

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —

Petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.22 - 1.30

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls.,.works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½ - .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 —

Acid, hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .90 .95

Lactic edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more. lb. .28½ - —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 .35½

Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530

Maleic, powd., dms lb .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 .21

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ - 09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - 15¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18

Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ - .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - 15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. *lb.20.00 - —
smaller lots lb.20.15 -21.00

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .37 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .13½ Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50
75% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l. lb. .11½ 13

Acacia—Acid, Phosphoric

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots			s.d	single distilled
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
col.	color	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated			ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Alphanaphthylamine

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.50	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.50	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l	lb.	.10½-	—
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns	lb.	.07 -	.07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.			
Picramic, bgs.	lb.	.65 -	.70
Picric, tech., bbls	lb.	.32 -	.33
NF, bbls.	lb.	.42 -	—
Propionic, nat., dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
synth., pure, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls	lb.	No prices.	
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	2.95 -	3.18
resub., dms	lb.	3.45	3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.43 -	—
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	2.79 -	3.01
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.31 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38 -	—
USP, bbls., cryst	lb.	.40 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.50 -	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.45 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.55 -	—
Acid Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56½-	.60½
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.22½-	.23½
single pressed, bgs	lb.	.22 -	.23
triple pressed, bgs	lb.	.24¾-	.25¾
Succinic, bbls	lb.	.87 -	.90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works	lb.	1.60 -	1.63
tech., dms., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.		1.40 -	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	2.50
tanks, E. works	ton.	13.75 -	—
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.		1.65 -	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	2.75
tanks, E. works	ton.	17.00 -	—
98%, tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00 -	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works.	ton.	19.00 -	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms.	lb.	.68 -	.69
70-72%, dms.	lb.	.80 -	.85
75-76%, dms.	lb.	.86 -	.90
Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.45 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.47 -	1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.35 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.37½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.38 -	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.39 -	—
small, dms	lb.	.41 -	.43
imported, kgs	lb.	.30 -	.30½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.40 -	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.65 -	—
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.75 -	Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.60
Root, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50 -	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	85.00 -	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., works,	lb.	.34 -	.45
tanks, works	lb.	.32½-	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Agar	lb.	3.25 -	4.10
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls	lb.	2.64 -	2.72
powd., bbls	lb.	2.69 -	2.77
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.48 -	1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)	lb.	.70 -	.75
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25 -	—
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.17 -	—
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)			
refined fermentation, 126-132°C, c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½-	.36
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32 -	—
128-132°C, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.42 -	—
Benzyl, cns	lb.	.72 -	.80
dms.	lb.	.68 -	.68
Butyl, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
tankwagon, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18 -	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19 -	.19½
l.c.l., frt. alld.E	lb.	.20 -	.20½
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	.18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher			
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tertiary, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½-	—
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55 -	—
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.80 -	3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	.49½-	.52
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R.	gal.	.53½-	.61
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.40 -	.42½
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.50½-	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.54½-	.62
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41 -	.43½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	.48 -	.51
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52 -	.60
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38½-	.41½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.47 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.51 -	.56
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½-	—
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.48½-	.51½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52½-	.60½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39 -	.42
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R	gal.	.50½-	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.54½-	.62
tanks, same basis	gal.	.41 -	.43½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
5special solvent (see proprietary).			
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	.15½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	.13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R	gal.	17.57	-17.60
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	17.61	-17.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.47½	-17.50½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R	gal.	.47 -	.50
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.51 -	.59
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½-	.40½
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	18.54	-18.57
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.58	-18.66
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.44½	-18.47½
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.30 -	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	18 -	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12 -	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.50½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37½-	—
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.49½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39½-	—
99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.54½-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.41½-	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	2.40 -	—
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, cns.	lb.	1.50 -	1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65 -	.70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60 -	.68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.47 -	—
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44 -	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.36 -	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.15 -	.16
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	1.33 -	1.48
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms	lb.	.76 -	1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).			
Guatemalan, bgs., futures	lb.	.21½-	.22
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.99 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	.35 -	.36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	3.75 -	4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	.15
Alphanaphthol, bbls	lb.	.70 -	—
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.41 -	.48

Step up your Product's SELLING POWER

When you contract with National Can, you get more than a reliable source of supply for lithographed metal containers. You have at your command a complete lithography service, set to help step up your product's selling power through more striking design and layout, improved color and art. And you benefit from all the experience which National Can has gained in nearly fifty years of fabricating and processing metal containers.

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Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Count on Mr. Phillips

As our Director of Sales, Edward W. Phillips can be depended on for prompt, efficient service where your chemical needs are concerned.

Having joined our organization several years ago—after a long association with world-famous Canada Dry—Mr. Phillips has satisfied hundreds of our customers through his ability of obtaining for them the exact materials they required. Non-customers, too, have benefited by his diligent efforts on their behalf . . . finding his advice and suggestions extremely helpful in cases where he could not supply.

It's good to know that, regardless of your requirements, you can count on our Mr. Phillips for your chemical needs.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ORegon 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alphanaphthylthiourea—Antimony, Needle

Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo 750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.50 —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 10 —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 03¼- —
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt alld. lb. .24½- 25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb .13 .15
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, 280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 53
kgs., frt. alld lb .50 —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. 16 .17
kgs., frt. alld lb 15 —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb 13.50 —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .24¾- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 —
Aluminum sulphate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .50 60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 8.25 8.75
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 40
reagent, jars lb. .61 63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.369.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. 37 40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ 17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 —
dms. lb .80 85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. alld.lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .27
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .25½
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .88 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, rt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16½- .17
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .66
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.

PAGE 8 IN YOUR PLASKON COATING-RESIN PRODUCT DIRECTORY

PLASKON 3401

MODIFIED PHENOLIC RESIN

. . . produces varnishes that set quickly, dry firmly with high gloss, and have good general resistance properties

PLASKON 3401 is a modified phenolic resin of the soluble or low viscosity type designed especially for use with chinawood and other quick bodying, hard drying oils. It is incompatible with nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

This Plaskon Coating Resin is the lowest in phenolic content and the lowest in melting point of Plaskon resins of this type, but also the most soluble. It is designed to be used in varnishes for applications requiring more drying speed, hardness and durability than can be obtained with ester gums.

PLASKON 3401 retards the gelation of chinawood oil sufficiently to permit complete gas-proofing of 18-20 gallon varnishes at 565°F. and imparts a high degree of waterproofness to them. It is soluble enough to be used as a checking resin at the end of the cook.

Varnishes made with PLASKON 3401 set quickly, dry firmly with a high gloss, and have good general resistance properties. These varnishes are recommended for general utility use except in whites and pastels. They are being successfully used for such products as floor varnishes and vehicles in machinery finishes and four-hour enamels.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Melting Point (°C) (Capillary Method), 118-123	Viscosity (50% Min. Sp.) (C.H.) ..... I-K
Acid Number 12-14	Solubility (Min. Sp.) ..... Over 1-10
Color (50% Min. Sp.) (I.P. & V.R.) .....Under 10	Specific Gravity 1.10

SERVICE

Our experienced Service Engineer in your territory will be glad to help you with your problems. Write us on your company letterhead for a technical booklet describing the complete line of coating resin products.

The Plaskon* line of coating resins includes: Pure Alkyds—Modified Alkyds—Ureas—Melamines—Modified Phenolics—Maleics—Ester Gums—Pure Phenolics. *Immediate Delivery.*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PLASKON
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COATING RESINS

PLASKON DIVISION
LIBBEY • OWENS • FORD GLASS CO.
2143 Sylvan Avenue • Toledo 6, Ohio
In Canada: Drew, Brown Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec.

Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 6.75
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .11 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up lb. .42 - —
smaller lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tecn., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
Benzidin base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.25

Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅞- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).

Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .67
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 -
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)

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POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE U. S. P. PELLETS
FORMIC ACID 90%
DIMETHYLANILIN
PARA-AMINOPHENOL
METHANOL, Pure Synthetic
CAFFEINE CITRATED, U. S. P.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
BLEACHING POWDER 70%
TRICHLORETHYLENE
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS
ANILIN OIL
BENZIDINE BASE

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Blue, Copper-phthalocyanine—Calcium Phosphate

Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
85% bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .55 - .60

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).

Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
crystals, bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
powdered, bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
bags, c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyano acetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ -
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 —
powdered lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05½ .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾ .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .40 .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .35 .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 .90
Buckthorn bark, cls lb. .23 .24
cut and sifted, bls lb. .26 .28
Berries, bgs lb. .85 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ —
Butane, industr., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls lb. .65 - .72
cns. lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
cns. lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram. .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works ton.105.00-125.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works lb. .08 - .10

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Fulton MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

A Brand-New Plant in NEW ORLEANS...

with up-to-the-minute machinery and facilities, is now going full speed filling orders from our old friends for our newest product, Fulton Multiwall Paper Bags.

The latest machinery and equipment are important in producing quality bags, but equally important is competent management and experienced supervision. We have been fortunate in securing for our top management in New Orleans men with long and varied experience in the production and sales of multiwall paper bags.

A gratifying number of our textile bag customers, who also use multiwalls, have demonstrated their confidence by placing orders with us for a portion of their paper bag requirements.

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Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 — —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. 24 —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 05½ —
l.c.l., works lb. 06 —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. 39 —
l.c.l., works lb. 40 41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 —
luminous tins, works lb 1.25 —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, works lb 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bis lb. 50 85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb. 1.82 1.83
fine powd., dms lb 1.97 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb 3.10 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb 42 —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb .45½ —
smaller lots lb. .45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
smaller lots lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .33 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.25 1.30
powd., bxs lb 1.40 1.50
Cantharides, Russian, bgs lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls gal. 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat, lb. .19½ - .20
Dutch, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. 14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .09 - .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
USP, cnys lb 17 .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CaC.
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 2.95 - 3.00
medium, cs lb. 2.30 - 2.35
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Indian, cs, futures lb. 2.00 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb. 1.76 - 1.80
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. 67½ - —
tins, works gm. 62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. 70 —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. 85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb. 37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .32 - —
dms., works milli. units. .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. 85 —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .50 —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .37 .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., divd lb 09¾ - —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point lb. .30 —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .34 Nom.
Imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb. .27 - .28
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more lb. .30 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, dms., same basis. lb. .22½ - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls., lb. .40 - .41
broken, bls. lb. .28 - .29
China, buds lb. .35½ - .36
rolls, select, cs. lb. .10 - .10¼
broken, bls lb. .09½ - .10
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls lb. .35 - .35½
thin, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Honan, bls lb. .19 - .19½
Buds, China, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports long ton 125.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 12.00 - 45.00
synthetic, cns lb. 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .24½ - .25
Indian, bgs lb. .20½ - .21
futures, bgs. lb. .19½ - .20
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis lb. .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 .59

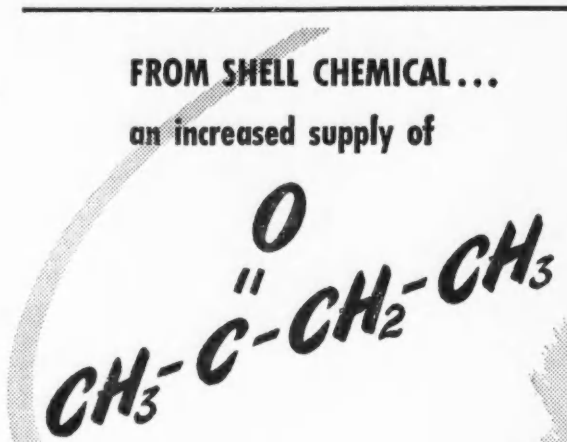
Cellulose butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .53 —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .49 —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .50 —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .51 .57
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .52 .58
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb .57 —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .56 .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 70 .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 —
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works lb 1.75 —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. 02⅞ 05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs. c.l., works ton 32.50 40.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l., works ton 30.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .46 .50
Roman, bls. lb. 1.10 1.50

Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton 46.80 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 - —
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton 41.80 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 -60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 35.00 —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. 06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. 0465 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 0495 - —
tanks lb. 0390 - —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. 1105 —
l.c.l., works lb. 1170 1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton 15.00 —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 50.00 -55.00
Chloral, dms., works lb. 45 .50
Hydrate, jars lb. 90 .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb. 1.20 - 2.15

Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. 42 - —
l.c.l., works lb 43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. 07 .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. 09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
Chloroform, tech., dms lb 20 23
USP, dms lb .30 .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine bbls lb 1.33 —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.35 —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .35 —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .87 —
25-lbs., same basis lb 1.12 —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works lb. 2.20 —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb. 3.00 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs. lb. .09¼ - —
8½% bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Cake, bulk, c.l., works ton 16.00 —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. 24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls lb. .54 —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .45 - .50
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 .40

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL...

an increased supply of



Methyl Ethyl Ketone

To help meet the needs of industry, Shell Chemical has recently placed "on-stream" at Houston, Texas, its third MEK plant. With this phase of its postwar expansion completed, one more important step has been taken toward providing industry with adequate supplies of high quality organic chemical products.

MEK has been found to be outstanding as an active solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers, as well as for fabric and surface coatings based on the various vinyl resins. It is also successfully used in the manufacture of adhesives and cements which utilize Buna-N and neoprene rubber.

Other important products in which MEK finds application are can coatings, paint and varnish removers, rubber chemicals and printing inks.

LACQUER SOLVENT PROPERTIES

Dilution Ratio	
Toluene	4.4
Aromatic Petroleum Naphtha	1.4
Aliphatic Petroleum Naphtha	0.9
Viscosity (8% RS ½ second Nitrocellulose solution at 25°C)	10 centipoises
Blush resistance (% relative humidity at 80°F)	45%
Rate of evaporation (normal butyl acetate = 1.0)	4.6

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you technical literature and a sample.

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol and Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Western Division
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Cinchonidine—Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane

Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen N.F., heavy, dms., works, lb. 4.20 4.30
standard, dms., works lb. 4.00 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb 75 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .26 - .27
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.75 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.25 4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .12½- .13
futures, bls lb. .15 - .15½
Zanzibar, bls lb. .19½- .20
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .60 - .70
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .66 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .26 - —
tanks, works gal. .14½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., works gal. .27 - —
tanks, works gal. .15½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.38 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.04 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms lb. .56 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .65 - —
8% Co, dms lb. .61¼- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld lb. .37¼- .37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .75¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.27½- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.26½- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms lb. .38½- —
Sulphate, dms lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .89 - .90
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .22 - .24
Blue, root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Colchicine, bots., cns oz. 145.00 - 160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .45 - .47
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works, lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls. lb. .218 - .2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .29 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .20 - .20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .48 - —
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic lb. .23½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25 - .28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .33 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .45¾- —
12.5% Cu, bbls lb. .44½- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .30½- .32½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 - .32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- .24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports ton. 185.00 - —
Atlantic or Gulf ports ton. 190.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures lb. .05½- .06
Italian, bgs lb. .05½- .06
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06⅛- .06⅞
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.73 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E ton. 61.00 -63.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33 - .34
Imported, kgs. lb. .30½- .30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works gal. .16 - 19½
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .35 - —
solution, 30%, tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .19¾
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- .26
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - 14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works lb. .31 - .33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .50 - .55
powd., cs. lb. .60 - .65
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .70
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs lb. .18¾- .19¼
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton 2.85 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .13
tanks, works lb. .08 - .11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd gal. .27 - —

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 - .90
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 41.65 -52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works ton. 34.25 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .16 - .18
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .15 - .17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd lb. .40 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.22 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.37 - —
Canary, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
dark, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.44 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.21 - —
white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.81 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Potato, dom., bgs lb. .10½- .11¼
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.20 5.35
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., tanks lb. No prices.
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 35.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .70½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¾- —
tanks, works lb. .68¾- —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .58¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .58½- —
tanks, works lb. .56½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .35⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- .39
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- —
tanks, works lb. .56½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - —
tanks, works lb. .57 - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
ton lots, works lb. .45 - —
tins, small lots, works lb. .48 - .50

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TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
DDT
(Government Specifications)
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
2, 4-D
Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt, equald lb. .28 - —
Dicoumarol bots, works ..... lb.18.00 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works. lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E ..... lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .62½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .61½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36½- —
tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .48 - .57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt .alld. E lb. .17 - .17½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- .16
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks ..... lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots ..... kilo.255.00 -330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots ..... gram.15.00 -18.00
powd., bots ..... oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .44¾- —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals. gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers ..... gram. 1.03 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks ..... lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- —
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs ..... lb. .10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .10½- .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .73½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .71½- —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½- .48⅛
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% ..... lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .21 - .25¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls ..... lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms ..... lb. .07 - .09
reid., dms ..... lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .36 - .53
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .53 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock. ton.64.00 -66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24 - —
40% dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs ..... lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.53
reeds, cs. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns ..... lb.15.75 -16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.15.75 -16.30
No. 2, cns ..... lb.20.55 -21.15
No. 3, cns ..... lb.32.65 -33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1 cns ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.50
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.25
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 3, cns ..... lb.20.55 -21.15
No. 4, cns ..... lb. 6.65 - 6.85
No. 32, cns ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 9.70 -10.25
No. 3, cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 4, cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 5, cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 6, cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns ..... lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.14.90 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns ..... lb.14.90 - —
No. 6, cns ..... lb.14.90 - —
No. 7, cns ..... lb.13.70 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
No 4, cns ..... lb.18.55 - —
No. 5, cns ..... lb. 5.25 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb.19.15 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - —
No. 9, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
No. 11, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - —
No. 12, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
No. 17, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
No. 18, cns ..... lb.22.20 - —
No. 21, cns ..... lb. 4.35 - —
No. 22, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
No. 28, cns ..... lb.22.80 - —
No. 33, cns ..... lb.16.15 - —
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.13.55 - —
No. 2, cns ..... lb.14.90 - —

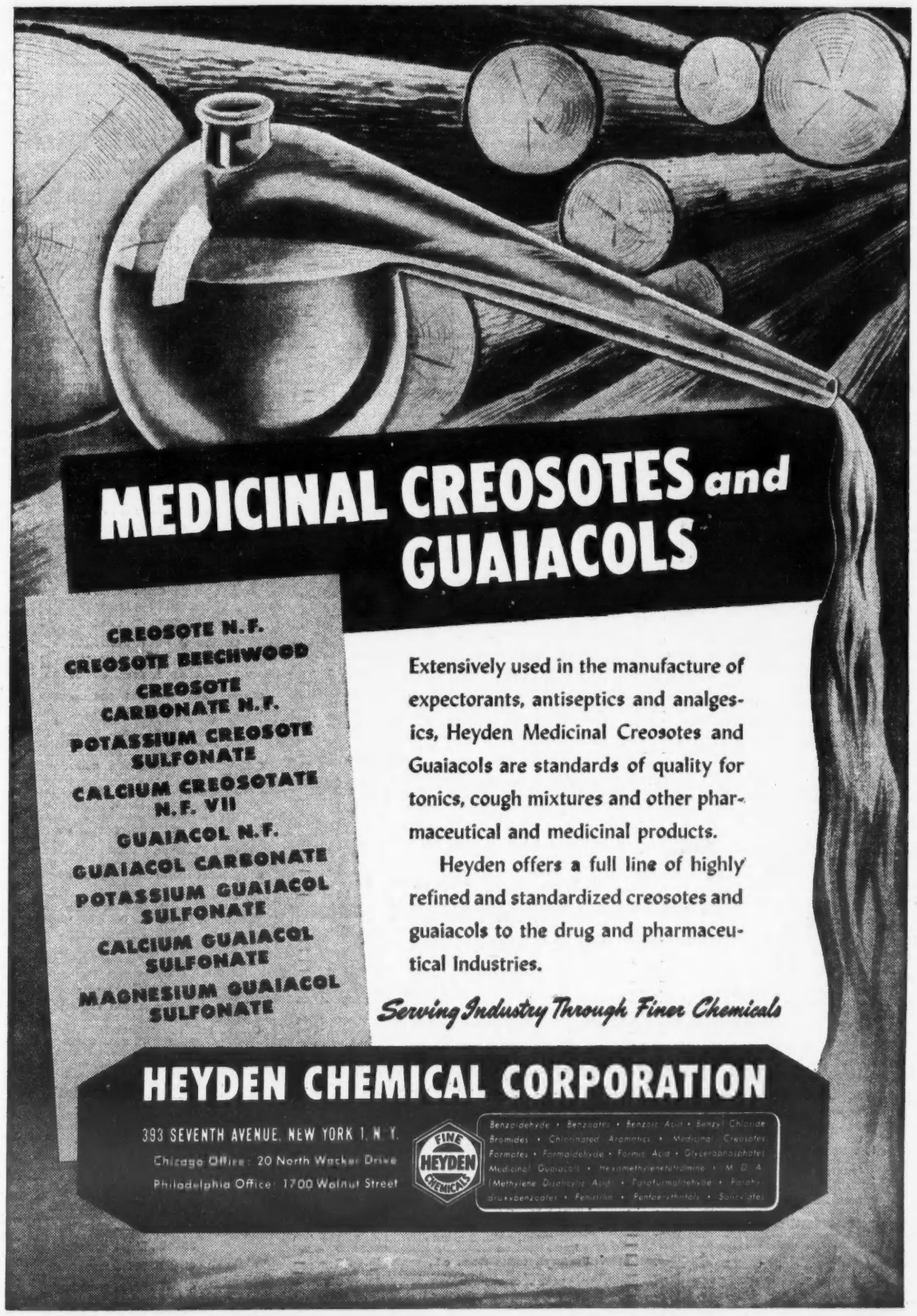
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
No. 8, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb.12.50 - —
No. 11, cns ..... lb.12.50 - —
No. 22, cns ..... lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns ..... lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns ..... lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.14.90 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.12.50 - —
No. 3, cns ..... lb.26.40 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb.10.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
20 Chrysodine G ..... lb. .53 - .55
27 Orange G ..... lb. .64 - .67
31 Amido naphthol red G ..... lb. .53 - .56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G ..... lb. .74 - .76
40 Alizarine yellow R ..... lb. .87 - .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B ..... lb. .87 - .91
79 Ponceau R ..... lb. .61 - .64
151 Orange II ..... lb. .39 - .41
165 Red lake C ..... lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A ..... lb. .75 - .78
179 Azo rubine ..... lb. .85 - .88
180 Diamond blue 3B ..... lb. .83 - .88
185 Cochineal red A ..... lb. .77 - .80
202 Chrome blue black R ..... lb. .51 - .53
203 Chrome black T ..... lb. .59 - .62
208 Sulphon acid blue R ..... lb. .75 - .80
216 Acid alizarin red B ..... lb. .69 - .72
234 Resorcin brown ..... lb. .74 - .77
246 Naphthol blue black ..... lb. .64 - .67
278 Benzo fast red SBL ..... lb. 2.66 - 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra ..... lb. .90 - .94

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
299 Diamond black F ..... lb. 1.13 - 1.18
304 Nerol 2B ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S ..... lb. 1.41 - 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R ..... lb. .67 - .70
365 Chrysophenine ..... lb. 1.74 - 1.83
382 Diamine scarlet B ..... lb. 1.47 - 1.53
401 Diamine black BH ..... lb. .52 - .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc ..... lb. .88 - .94
419 Diamine fast red F ..... lb. .94 - .97
420 Diamine brown M ..... lb. .74 - .76
448 Benzo purpurine 4B ..... lb. .88 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF ..... lb. 2.50 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B ..... lb. 2.00 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .67 - —
593 Diamine green B ..... lb. .80 - —
598 Congo brown G ..... lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow ..... lb. .69 - —
639 Xylene light yellow ..... lb. 1.45 - —
640 Tartrazine ..... lb. 1.20 - —
655 Auramine ..... lb. 1.52 - —
657 Malachite green ..... lb. 1.73 - —
662 Brilliant green ..... lb. 2.30 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine ..... lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B ..... lb .95 - —
681 Crystal violet ..... lb. 1.91 - —
693 Formyl violet S4B ..... lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B ..... lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B ..... lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S ..... lb. 2.14 - —
749 Rhodamine B ..... lb. 3.85 - —
814 Chloramine yellow ..... lb. 2.76 - —
841 Safranine ..... lb. 2.58 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ 75 ..... lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX ..... lb. 1.29 - —
969 Hydron blue R ..... lb. .72 - —


MEDICINAL CREOSOTES and GUAIACOLS
CREOSOTE N.F.
CREOSOTE BEECHWOOD
CREOSOTE CARBONATE N.F.
POTASSIUM CREOSOTE SULFONATE
CALCIUM CREOSOTATE N.F. VII
GUAIACOL N.F.
GUAIACOL CARBONATE
POTASSIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE
CALCIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE
MAGNESIUM GUAIACOL SULFONATE
Extensively used in the manufacture of expectorants, antiseptics and analgesics, Heyden Medicinal Creosotes and Guaiacols are standards of quality for tonics, cough mixtures and other pharmaceutical and medicinal products.
Heyden offers a full line of highly refined and standardized creosotes and guaiacols to the drug and pharmaceutical Industries.
Serving Industry Through Finer Chemicals
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Chicago Office: 20 North Wacker Drive
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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzoic Acid • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Medicinal Creosotes
Formates • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates
Medicinal Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • M. D. A.
(Methylene Disalicylic Acid) • Pyrofumiglitehvae • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Gypsum, Plaster of Paris

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	28½	-	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	-	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	-	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	-	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	-	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	-	—
1086 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	-	—
double paste	lb.	3.62	-	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	-	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	-	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	-	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	-	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	-	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	-	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	-	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	-	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	-	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	-	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	-	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	-	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	-	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	-	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	-	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	-	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	-	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	-	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	-	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	-	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	-	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	-	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	-	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	-	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	-	—
Y, extra	lb.	.58	-	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	-	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	-	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	-	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	-	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	-	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	-	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.				
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	-	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	-	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	-	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	-	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	-	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.94	-	1.00
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	-	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	-	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	-	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	-	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	-	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	-	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	-	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.90	-	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	-	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	-	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.60	-	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	-	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	-	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	-	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	-	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	-	—
Ergot, USP, cns	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	-	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	-	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).				
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	-	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	—
tanks	lb.	.29	-	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).				
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.,	16½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	-	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.75	-	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	-	—
Synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	-	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	-	1.10
	lb.	.93	-	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.23	-	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	-	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45½	-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.60½	-	.65
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	-	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	-	.40
Butyrate, bgs	gal.	4.75	-	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	-	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	-	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).				
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	-	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	-	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	-	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	-	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	-	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	-	—
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	-	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	-	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	-	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	-	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	-	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	-	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate) 40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	-	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks	lb.	.13	-	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	-	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	-	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	-	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	-	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	-	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.15	-	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichioroethane).				
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	-	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	-	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	.17
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	-	.14½
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	-	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	21½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	-	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	-	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	-	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, kc.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.85		
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	-	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	-	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	-	4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	-	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05	-	3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	-	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons. works	ton.	11.75	-	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	-	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11	-	.11½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½	-	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.		
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½	-	.11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	-	.10½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09½	-	.10¾
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).				
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.13	-	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14	-	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	31.00	-	32.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	-	2.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	-	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).				
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton.	145.00	-	—
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	150.00	-	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton.	138.50	-	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).				
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	-	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	-	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	-	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	-	—
l.c.l. mines	ton.	47.00	-	—
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net	ton.	39.00		-41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00		-37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00		-36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00		-35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00		-34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0570	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0620	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0370	-	—
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works	lb.	.0350	-	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware.

Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	-	.47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	-	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	-	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	-	4.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00		-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	-	.29½
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½	-	.30½
tanks	lb.	.24	-	.28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.42½	-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40½	-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.38½	-	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22	-	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19½	-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.17	-	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l	lb.	.28	-	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	-	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.14	-	.15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.21	-	.23
Extract, bbls		No stocks.		
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	-	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks.	gal.	.105	-	—
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks	gal.	.126	-	—
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks,	gal.	.105	-	.11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks	gal.	.1025	-	.1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.12	-	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.085	-	—
Gelatin, silver label, cns., dlvd	lb.	1.25	-	—
export, cs	lb.	1.35	-	—

Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.35	-	.40
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.15	-	.16
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.18	-	.19
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	-	.20
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.10	-	—
prime	lb.	2.50	-	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.15	-	3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots	lb.	4.25	-	4.75
Root, African, bls	lb.	.15	-	.15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	No stocks.		
unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.20	-	.20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	-	.25½
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.24½	-	.25
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.24	-	.24½
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.22		Nom.
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	14.00		-18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).				
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
l.c.l. bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.25	-	2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.14½	-	—
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	-	—
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	-	—
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	-	—

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

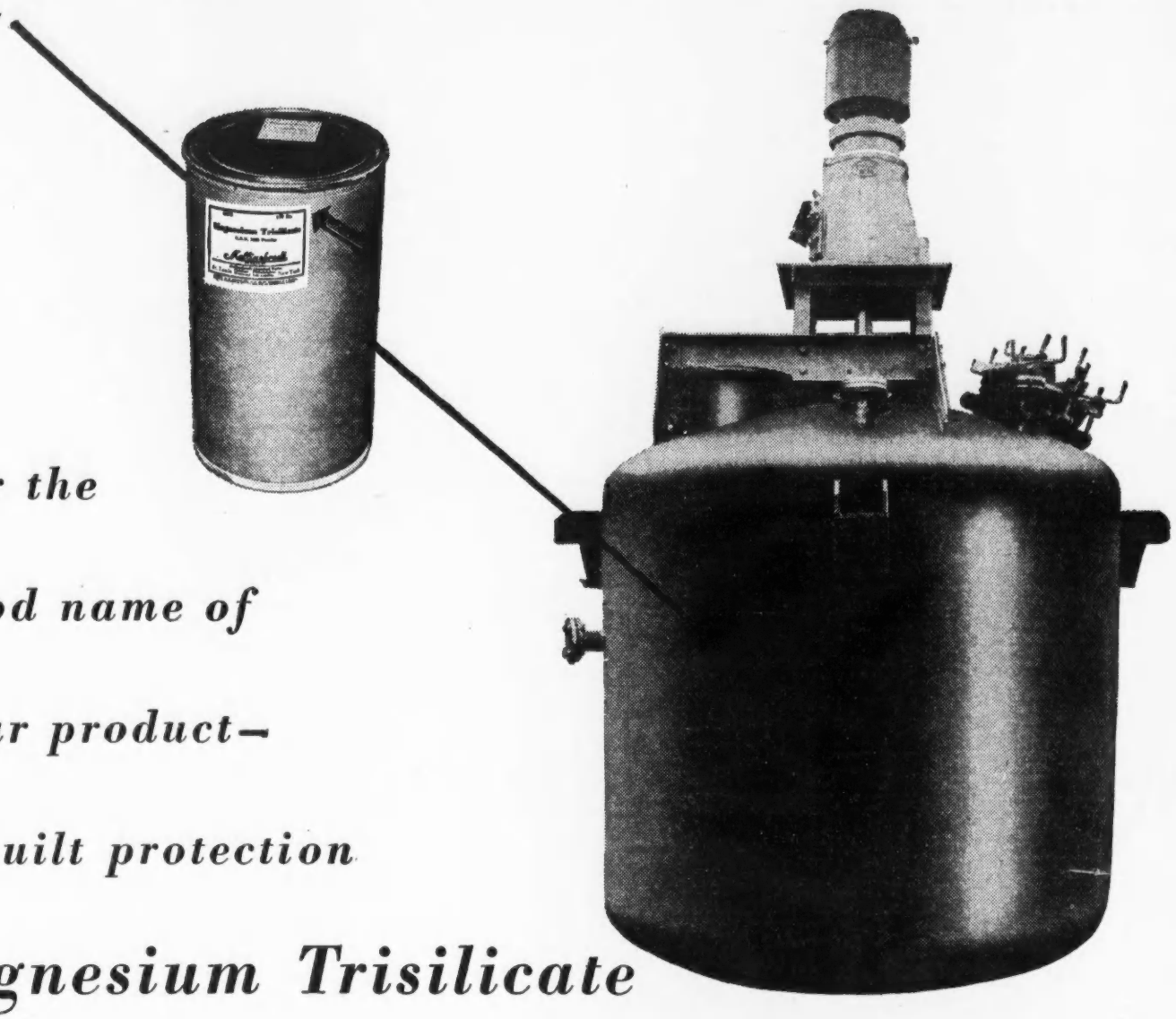
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis	lb.	.18½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	-	.28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	-	.29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	-	.30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	-	.31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	-	.32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	-	.33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	-	.34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	-	.35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	-	.36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	-	.37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	.38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	.39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	-	.40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	-	.41

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	-	.30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39½	-	.40¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40	-	.40¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.39¼	-	.40
high gravity, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¼	-	.40¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	-	.40¾
tanks	lb.	.39¼	-	.40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¾	-	.41½
tanks	lb.	.39½	-	.41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l	lb.	.39½	-	.41¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	-	.41¾
tanks	lb.	.39¼	-	.40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l	lb.	.39¾	-	.40¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.39⅞	-	.40½
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).				
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22	-	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	-	—
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	-	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.00		-22.25
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00		-20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	.40	-	.41
Golden seal, root, bls.	lb.	4.25	-	4.95
powd., bxs	lb.	5.50	-	5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots	oz.	13.50		-14.00
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50		-15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.27	-	.28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	.04	-	.06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14	-	.16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16	-	.19
97%, powd., bgs., ex wnse	lb.	.22	-	.25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	.21	-	.22
No 2 whse	lb.	.23	-	—
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.08	-	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.09½	-	—
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).				
Yellow, loose	lb.	.08¼	-	—
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	-	4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	-	4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39	-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41½	-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41½	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44½	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.47¾	-	—
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48¾	-	—
Green, chrome, c.p., reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13	-	—
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾	-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¼	-	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15½	-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾	-	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16½	-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18	-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19¼	-	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20¼	-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¼	-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¾	-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26½	-	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28	-	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29¼	-	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.75	-	1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.33	-	.40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).				
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00	-	—
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	-	—
Paris (see P).				
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.40	-	5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	-	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	-	—
Verdigris (see V).				
Grindella robusta herb, bls	lb.	.25	-	.30
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.48	-	.49
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	-	.36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	No prices		
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	1.90	-	1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.95	-	3.00
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	2.00	-	2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).				
Aloe (see A.)				
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	-	.95
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.12½	-	.14
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½	-	.21
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphalthum (see A).				
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.38	-	.40
Camphor (see C).				
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.23	-	.25
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.19	-	.21
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.16
Manila, loba, B, bgs.	lb.	.26	-	.28
C, bgs.	lb.	.24	-	.26
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.19	-	.21
CNE, bgs.	lb.	.13½	-	.15
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.18	-	.20
DK, bgs.	lb.	.13½	-	.15
dust, bgs.	lb.	.07½	-	.09
soft, MA, bgs.	lb.	.13½	-	.15
WS, bgs.	lb.	.20	-	.21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.18½	-	.20½
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.22	-	.24
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.15	-	.16
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.17½	-	.19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.22	-	.24
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.35	-	.38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs	lb.	.28	-	.30
A/E, bgs.	lb.	.23	-	.24
dust, bgs	lb.	.08½	-	.09½
E, bgs.	lb.	.14	-	.15
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.09¾	-	.11
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.07½	-	.09
black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.12½	-	.13½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.09½	-	.10½
nubs & chips, bgs.	lb.	.09½	-	.10½
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.13	-	.15
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.26	-	.28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.28	-	.30
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.22	-	.23
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.10	-	.12
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09	-	.10
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.13	-	.14
Elemi, cns	lb.	.21	-	.22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.17	-	.17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.17	-	.17¾
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.50	-	.55
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.98	-	1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	1.20	-	1.25
powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35	-	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	-	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).				
Karaya, No. 1	lb.	.48	-	.49
No. 2	lb.	.40	-	.44
No. 3	lb.	.34	-	.35
No. 4	lb.	.31	-	.32
No. 5	lb.	.29	-	.31
No. 6	lb.	.27	-	.30
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.31½	-	.32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.35	-	.37
Mastic, cs	lb.	2.25	-	—
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.35	-	.38
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12	-	.13
tears, cs	lb.	.22	-	.38
Opium (see O).				
Red (see Gum, yacca).				
Rosin (see R).				
Sandarac, cks	lb.	.90	-	.95
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50	-	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).				
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	-	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	3.00	-	3.25
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.40	-	2.65
No. 3, cs	lb.	2.00	-	2.25
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.35	-	1.45
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06	-	—
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	-	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	-	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	-	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	-	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	-	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.45	-	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	-	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	10.50	-	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	12.00	-	—



For the

good name of

your product—

Custom-built protection

Magnesium Trisilicate

Protect your product. Safeguard its quality by using the purest basic fine chemicals.

You are assured chemicals of unsurpassed purity when you use **Mallinckrodt** chemicals. Each new lot of every **Mallinckrodt** chemical meets the same high standards as former lots. These fine chemicals are available in different grades to meet every manufacturing need.

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
is supplied in three grades:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

THREE FINE, WHITE, ODORLESS, TASTELESS, GRITLESS POWDERS

Equal in purity. Different in density or bulk.

	Powder Grade	Bulky Grade	Super Bulky
Bulk	*about 45 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 75 fl. oz. per lb.*	*about 130 fl. oz. per lb.*
Particle Size	*37% less than 3 microns* *86% " " 20 "* *92% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*50% less than 3 microns* *89% " " 20 "* *99% " " 44 "* *100% " " 88 "*	*100% through a 325 mesh sieve, and thus less than about 44 microns.*
Adsorptive Power	*100 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 200 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*	*app. 150 mg. of Methylene Blue per gram*

Whether your finished product be tablet, suspension or powder—there is a Mallinckrodt grade to meet your chemical and physical requirements.

If you use Magnesium Trisilicate in alkaline mixtures, **Mallinckrodt** supplies top-quality companion products, such as Magnesium Carbonate, Calcium Carbonate and Bismuth Subcarbonate. Write to your nearest **Mallinckrodt** office for a complete catalogue.

82 Years of Service to Chemical Users

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A partial listing of Mallinckrodt pharmaceutical chemicals • *Acid Acetylsalicylic* • *Acid Mandelic* *Bismuth Subcarbonate* • *Bismuth Subnitrate* • *Calcium Gluconate* • *Calcium Mandelate* • *Calomel Precipitated* *Magnesium Trisilicate* • *Phenobarbital* • *Phenobarbital Sodium* • *Potassium Bicarbonate* • *Potassium Bromide* *Potassium Iodide* • *Sodium Bromide* • *Sodium Iodide* • *Sodium Salicylate* • *Sulfanilamide* • *Sulfathiazole*

Gypsum, Plaster of Paris—Methanol

Gypsum, plaster of paris, Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton. 22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13¼
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 — —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 19.00 —
works lb. 19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 20.00 -21.50
works lb. 20 00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1. fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo. 120.00 —
1-5 kilos kilo. 130.00 —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz. 15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz. 53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots oz. 53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz. 34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz. 14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots lb. .16½- .19
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 3.85 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .97 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 .38
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09375- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .12 - .125
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton. 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton. 95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .15 - .15¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, dms., lb. .27 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2210- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1925- .2535
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1975- .2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. 40 .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 4.00 - 4.25
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 79.00 -81.00
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l ship't point, frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06⅝- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ⅝c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .65 - .70
leaves N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.90 - 2.50

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .85 - .90
Banda No. 1, bls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. .95 - .96
West Indian, bls lb. .90 - .92
broken, bls lb. .75 - .80
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb .29 .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¼- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton. 27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb 24 —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.35 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18¼
French, bls lb. .32 - .33
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.00 - 9.15
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

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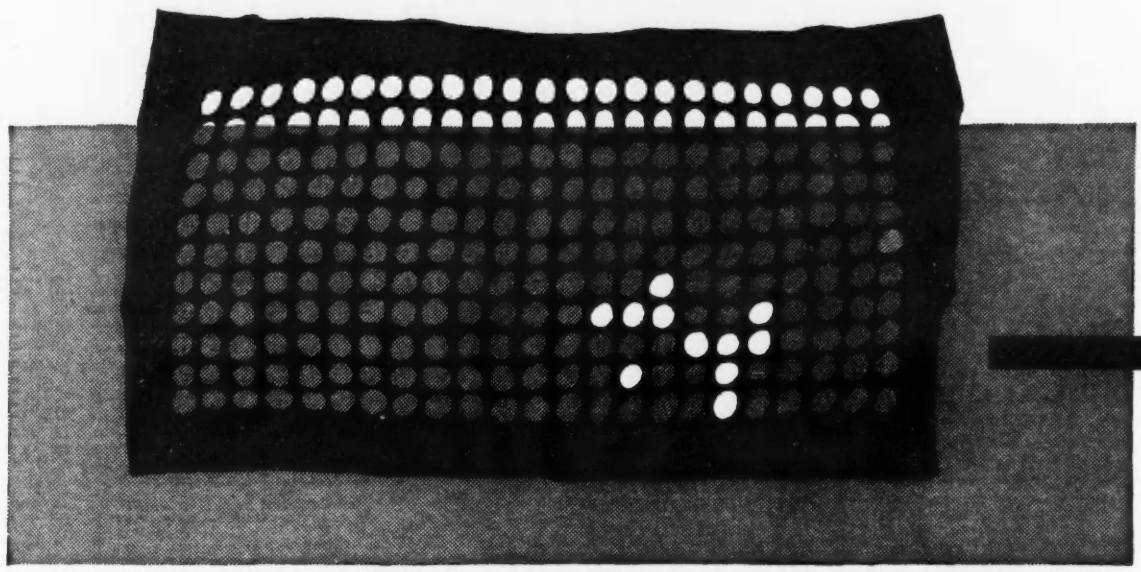

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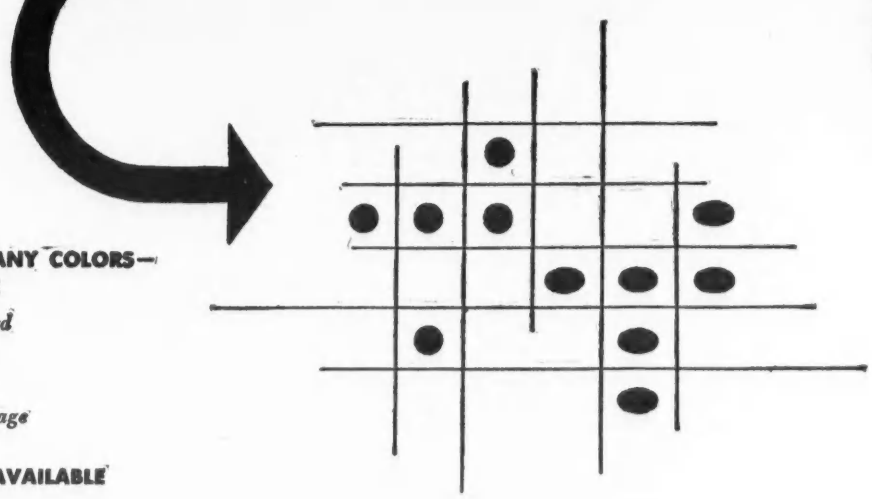

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Biologically Standardized
Uniform
Unexcelled Laboratory and Plant Control
Accurate Individual Dosage
Positive Fill

SIZES IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

3 Minim Oval
3 Minim Round
4 Minim Round
5 Minim Oval
6 Minim Oval
7½ Minim Oval

Write for samples of our beautiful, pharmaceutically elegant capsules.

Methanol, Synthetic—Nicotine Sulphate

Methanol, synthetic, Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb. 7.40 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 7.55 - 8.55
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W. gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l lb. .12½- .14¼
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .13½- .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .34 - .43½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots, lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44¼
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11¾- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 - 55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 - 47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Soivent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .073⅝- .085
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —

In August 1947 four Dutch leading producers of chemicals decided to found a joint sales organisation in order:
1st to handle an efficient domestic distribution of their products
2nd to promote the exportation of their products.

In addition to the sales departments an import division was established for the importation of those products which are not or insufficiently produced by the associated companies.

STAATSMIJNEN IN LIMBURG HEERLEN
KONINKLIJKE ZWAVELZUURFABRIEKEN v/h KETJEN N.V. AMSTERDAM
N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE ZOUT-INDUSTRIE - HENGELO
N.V. MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN KOOKSOVENGASSEN M.E.K.O.G. IJMUIDEN

The N.V. ALGEMEENE INDUSTRIEËLE, MIJNBOUW EN EXPLOITATIE MIJ. A.I.M.E. at Amsterdam and Bandoeng (Java) also joined the sales office.

NEDERLANDSCH VERKOOPKANTOOR VOOR CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN N.V.

If you want to sell on the Dutch market apply to the N.V.C.P. We, undoubtedly, have possibilities for the sale of your chemicals and minerals.

Customers in more than 30 countries think it advantageous to deal with the N.V.C.P. We invite you to join them.

Line of Dutch chemicals for the world market:

ammonia · ammoniumbicarbonate · ammoniumchloride · anthracene · benzolchloramine T · creosote oil · ethylene dichloride · glauber's salt · hydrochloric acid · javanite · lake red C base · manganese dioxide · manganese oxyhydrate · manganese sulfate · monochlorobenzene · mononitrobenzene · naphthalene · naphthalene sulfonic acid, sodium salt · paratoluenesulfonamide · paratoluenesulfonchloride · plasticizers (methylic, ethylic and cresylic ester of toluene sulfonic acid) · potassium permanganate · pyridine · pyridine bases · saccharin · solvent naphtha · sulfur dioxide · sulfuric acid · sulfurylchloride · toluene ethylsulfonamide · toluene sulphonamide formaldehyde resin · toluol · xylol

APPLY TO:

NEDERLANDSCH VERKOOPKANTOOR VOOR CHEMISCHE PRODUCTEN N.V.

The prime of Dutch chemicals

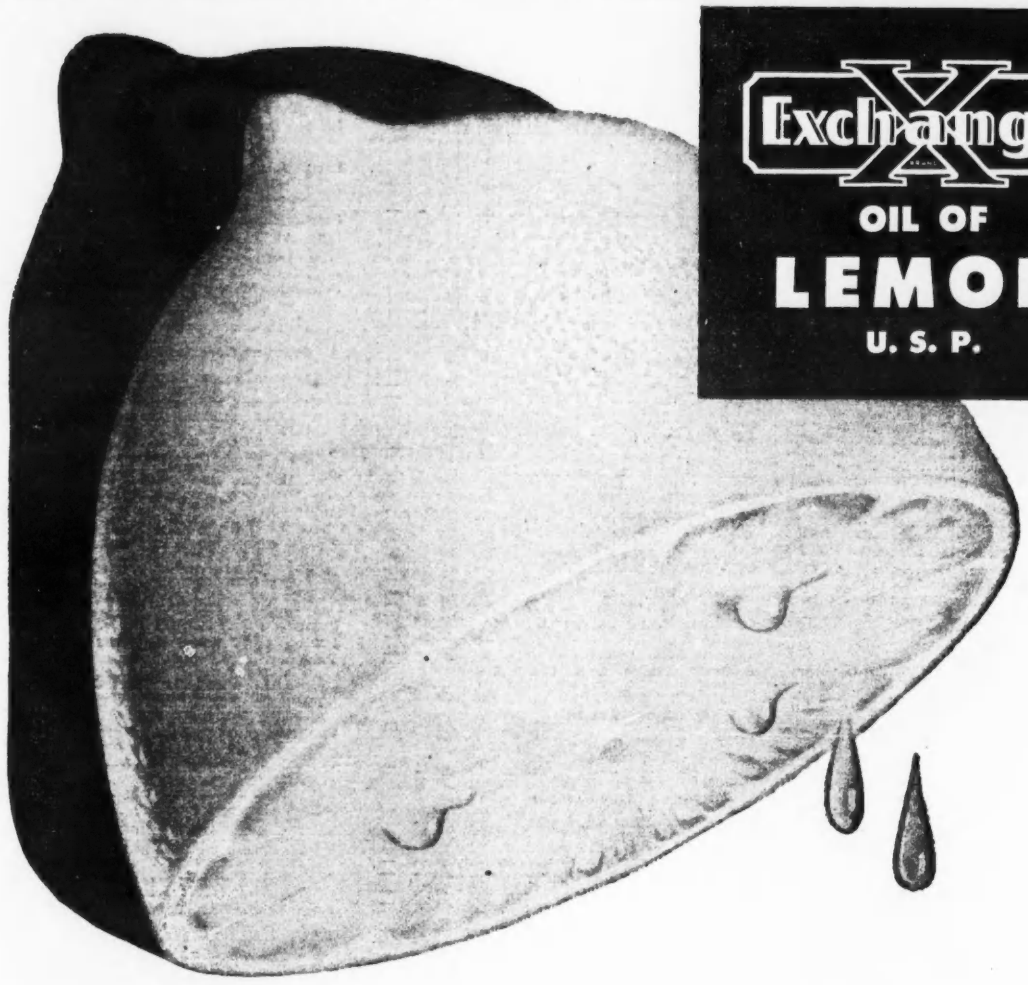
63 MAURITSKADE, AMSTERDAM - HOLLAND - CABLE ADDRESS: CHEMICALS

Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - .11
tanks .....lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls, c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .40 - .40½
futures .....lb. .40 - .40½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .21 - .60
tanks .....gal. .15½- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.43 - 5.00
NF, bots.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots .....lb.115.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. ....lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns .....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns....lb. .33 - .43
synthetic, dms .....lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
rectified, cns .....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns .....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Cassia, USP, cns .....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l..lb. .23 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks .....lb. .20 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25¼- —
tanks .....lb. .23½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24¼- —
tanks .....lb. .22½- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l...lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¼- —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. ....lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns. .....lb. .45 - .95
dms. .....lb. .40 - .85
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms...lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle .....lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .65 - .96
Java, cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.40
from Zanzibar buds, cns. ....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .15 - —
Pac. coast.....lb. .14 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l..lb. .28½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .30 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .22 - .23
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .19½- —
dms. .....lb. .23 - —
Costus, bots. .....oz.45.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, dms.....lb. .22½- —
tankcars .....lb. .20 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns .....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns .....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns..lb. .80 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. .....lb. .69 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .26½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .29 - .34

Oil, fishliver, pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units .45 - .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - .48
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .45 - .48
500,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns .....lb. 9.25 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit .....lb. 1.10 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms .....lb. .15½- .16
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .17 - .17¼
prime, burning, dms .....lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
twice rectified .....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns .....lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns....lb. 1.00 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Oil, lemon, Messina .....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots.....lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns ...lb. 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns .....lb. 2.75 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns .....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot .....lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars .....lb. .2760- —
tankwagon .....lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12½
Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns .....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .14 - .15
refined, alkali, dms .....lb. .1970- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2120- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l....lb. .1820- .1860
tanks .....lb. .17 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. .....lb. .26½- .27
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .41 - —
20°, dms.....lb. .40 - —
30°, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Neroil, French, bots.....lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots .....lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns .....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., cns .....lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .48 - .55
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Oleo, extra, tcs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Olibanum, bots .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine .....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. .....gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms. .....gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid..gal. 4.45 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.10 - 4.25
foots, dms.....lb. .23 - .23¼
tankcars .....lb. .22 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks.



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EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIF.

Oil, Orange—Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard

Oil, orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .22 - .22½
tankcars lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works gal. 10 —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works ft. foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
drums lb. .23 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.90 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, cms lb. 4.25 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. 60 .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. 61 70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 3.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .17¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .16½- —
saponified, dms. lb. .17 - .18
double dist., dms lb. .20¼- .21¼
tanks lb. .19 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .14 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l lb. .1970- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l lb. .2120- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l lb. .1820- .1860
tanks lb. .17 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ft. foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. East lb. .07¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l lb. .1905- —
l.c.l. lb. .1908- .2020
tanks lb. .1786- —
clarified, dms., c.l lb. .1786- —
l.c.l. lb. .1806- .1920
tanks lb. .1666- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .18¼- —
drums lb. .21 - —
Spearmint, dms lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2150- .2170
drums lb. .2250- .2300
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21½
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Tansy, cns lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼ .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. .25 - .26
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
tanks lb. .21 - .21¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. 53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y gal. .48 —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. 51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.25
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.25 4.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 8.00 -25.00
first, bots lb. 8.00 -15.00
second, bots lb. 5.00 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms lb. .20¾- .21¾
tankcars lb. .19½- —
white, dms. lb. .20¼- .21¼
tankcars lb. .19 - —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .14 - .14½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2760- —
Molybdate lb. .45 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- .33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- .33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms. lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., cs lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. 70 —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —

Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .08 - —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works. lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Peanut meal, 41%, packed, mills ton. 63.00 -63.50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .06½- .08¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .08 - .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
distributors' unlabeled, potassium crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .24½- —
500,000 units bot. .50 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .92½- —
Sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
crystalline 100,000 units bot. .16½- —
200,000 units bot. .25½- —
500,000 units bot. .52½- —
1,000,000 units bot. .97½- —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc vial. 3.60 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .68 - .69
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .63 - .65
Mar. shipt., new crop lb. .55 - .57
Red, Carolina, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures lb. .53 - .54
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .34 - .35
bird's-eye, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
White, bgs lb. .77 - .78
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. lb. .75 - .85
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .05⅞- —
California refy lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06⅛- —
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .09⅜- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .07⅝- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .04⅜- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08⅜- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field bbl. 3.65 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery. bbl. 2.25 - 2.40
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.55 - 2.60
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.00 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.58 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.605 - 2.655
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.51 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.54 - —
New York, N. Y bbl. 2.58 - 2.65
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.55 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.58 - 2.60
Portland, Me bbl. 2.605 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.58 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.54 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .095 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .08375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .08875- .0925
No. 2, straw gal. .085 - .09125
range gal. .09125- .09375
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 gal. .11 - .125
No. 3 gal. .11 - .12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y., refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .113
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .146
200-265 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt. gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —

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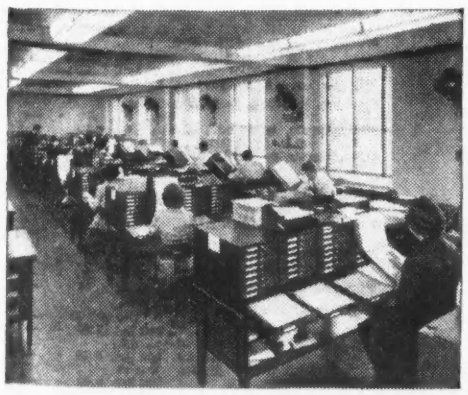

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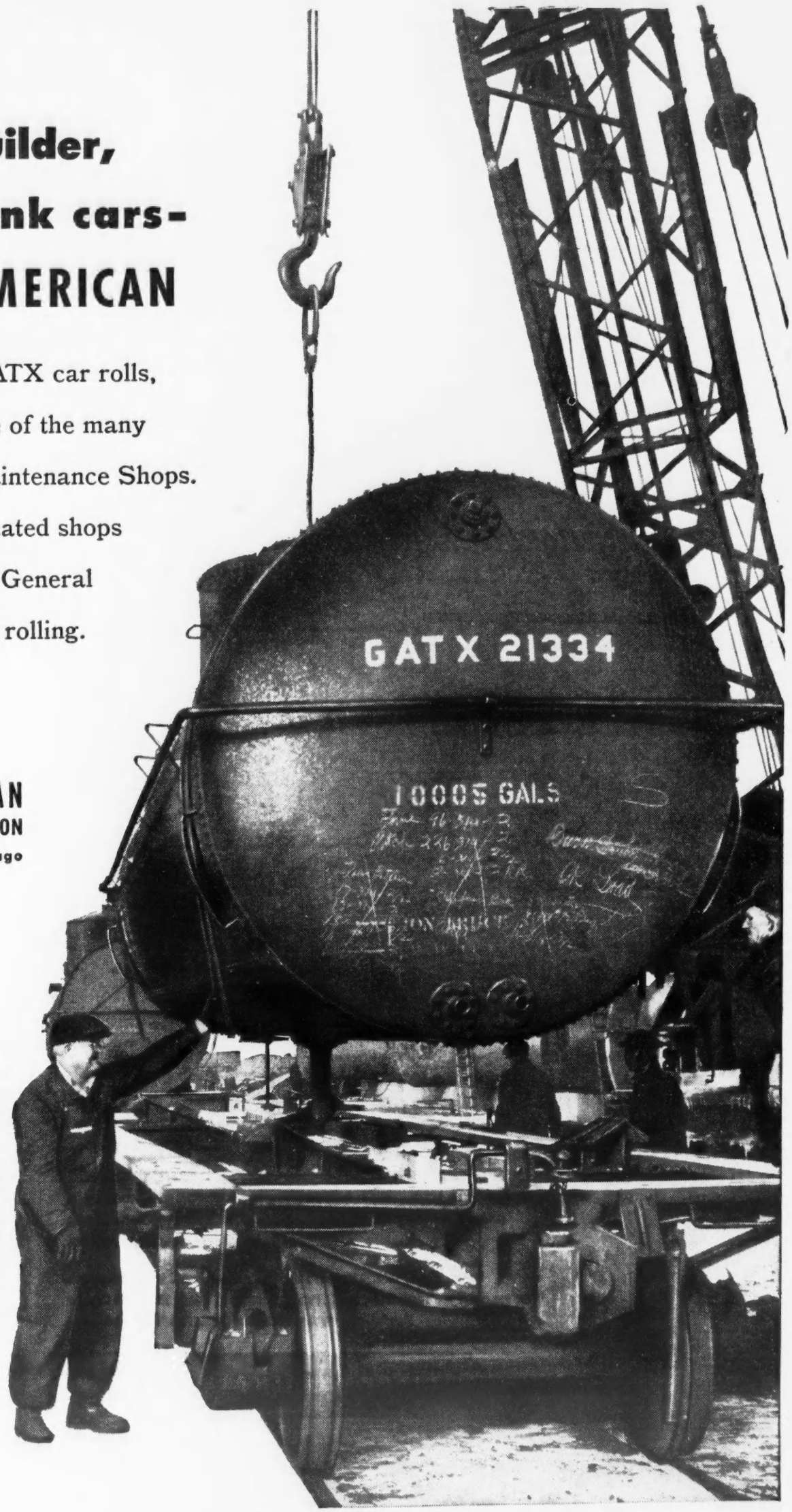
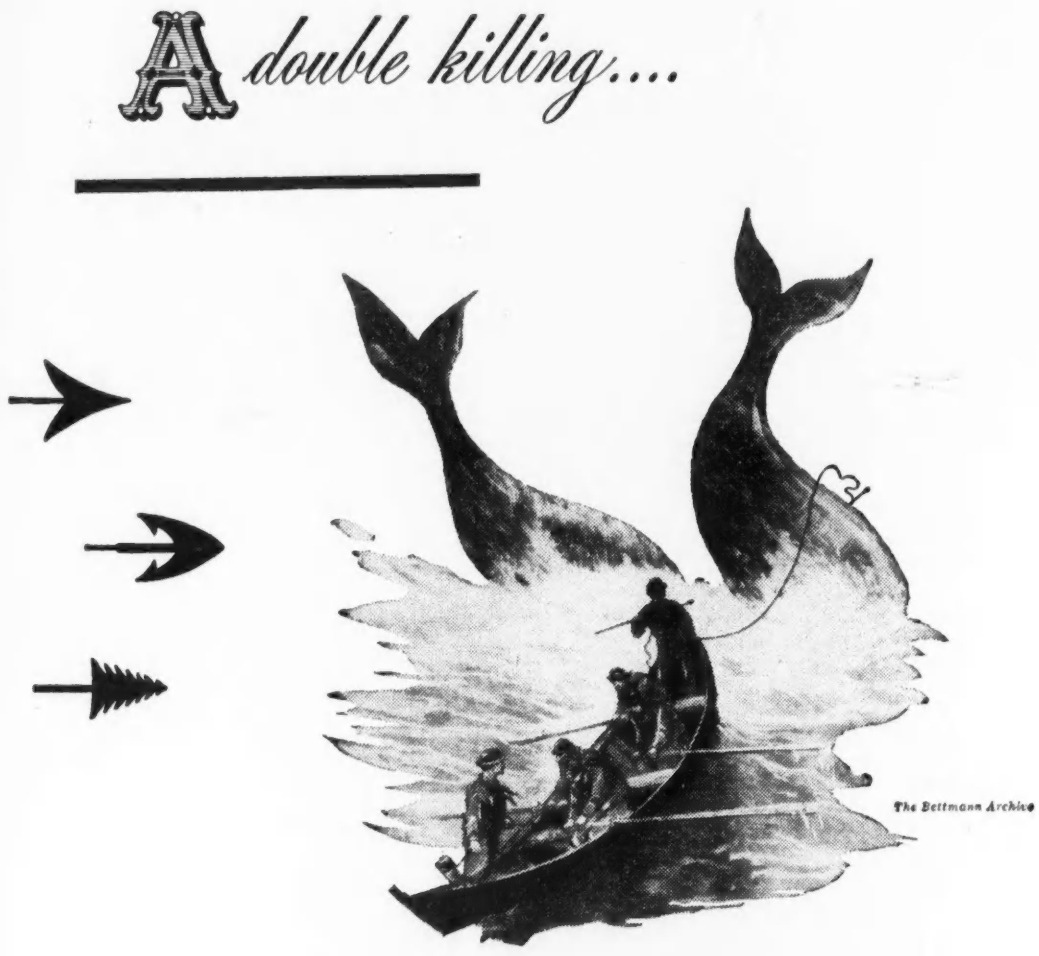


Petroleum Solvent, Stoddard—Potassium Xanthate

Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¼- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 89.00 -93.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .20½- .21
Polish, bgs. lb. .18¾- .19
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13¾- .14¼
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .12⅞- .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42¼
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .29
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —



In its early beginnings, nearly a half-century ago, Niagara Alkali set itself two big tasks to lick . . . to pioneer in developing several important new electro-chemical products . . . and to perfect new methods and techniques for keeping Niagara products and service at the highest peak of quality and efficiency.

Rely on Niagara for high standards of quality and experienced technical assistance in the use of Niagara Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, EBG Liquid Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene and Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride).

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium tericyanide, kgs., works lb. 45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb 52½ - 55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. 28 - 33
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. 55 - 60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. 16½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. 15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 18 - —
tanks, works lb. 15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. 15½ - —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. 08½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
smaller containers lb. 12½ - —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½ - —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Propylthiouracil, tots., works kilo. 50.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs lb. .23 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾ - .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜ - —
smaller lots lb. .03⅝ - .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½ - —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, ogs., ton lots lb. .04½ - —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 - —
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 8.75 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 8.63 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .29 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .35½ - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½ - .80
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 - 11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 9.00 - 10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½ - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .12¾ - .13⅛
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis. lb. .11⅝ - .12¾
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs. lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask 86.00 - 91.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Quinindine, NF, √, cryst., cns. oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .95 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.20 Nom.
Quinine hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - 55
t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Cadmium lithopone, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .133 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½ - .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - 02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ 07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. 05¼ 05¾
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ .05¼
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .24 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —

one of many DOW chemicals serving American Industry

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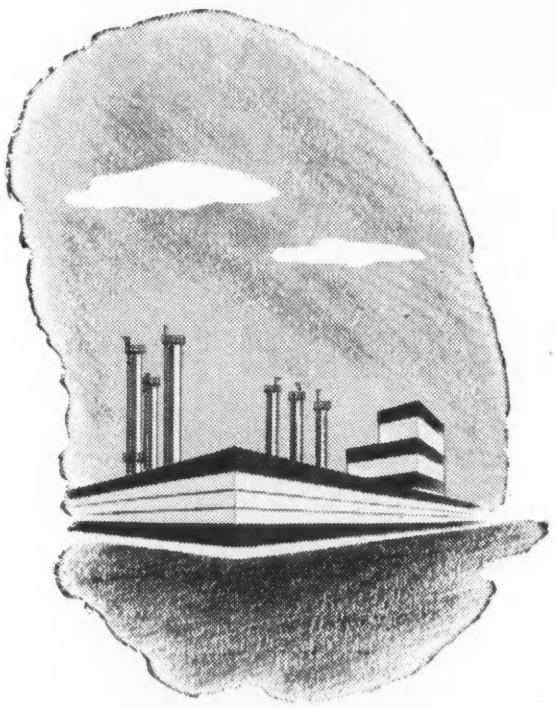

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DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Resorcinol—Saltcake

Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.80	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs	lb.	.80	.95
powd., bbls	lb.	.85	1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	—
95%, bots	kilo.	118.75	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs	lb.	.31½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.72	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.85	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.06	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.16	—
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.16½-	—
5 kilos	gram.	.17	—
smaller lots	gram.	.17½-	.21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	.45
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.95	1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	1.25	1.40
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	22.50	23.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	.68	.75
Sage, cyprus, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.23	.23½
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.13½-	.14
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13½-	.14
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.21	Nom.
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.06¼-	—
Salicin, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00	25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.02	1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	.88	—
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	.98	—
l.c.l., paper bgs	100 lbs.	1.[illegible]	1.12
burlap bgs	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l	100 lbs.	.98	1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton.	25.00	28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns	kilo.	190.00	200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.40	.45
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28	.32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.30	.31
select, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.20	.20½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.14	.14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	.67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.27¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¼-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.28¼-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28¾-	—
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.80	1.85
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.26	.27
sifting, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.18	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	.19
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Pods, bls	lb.	.14	.15
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb.	.16	.22
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	2.45	2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat	lb.	.16½-	.17
Central Amer., natural, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	.18
Chinese, hulled	lb.	.23	.23½
choice, bgs.	lb.	.23	.23½
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.31	.31½
Salvadorean	lb.	.18	.18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned	lb.	.17½-	.18
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66½-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.67	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.76½-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.77	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.79	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.72	.73
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.70	.71
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.67	.68
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.65	.66
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works	ton.	20.00	30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.70	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.66	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.66¼-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.66½-	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.66¾-	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.44⅞-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.46⅝-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.46⅝-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.47⅛-	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.95	—
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots.	oz.	.90	—
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.85	.90
Western, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.33	.40
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Soapbark, bls	lb.	.19	.20
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.26	.27
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.28	.30
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.85	—
2	100 lbs.	3.00	—
3	100 lbs.	3.35	—
4	100 lbs.	3.95	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.35	—
2	100 lbs.	3.50	—
3	100 lbs.	3.85	—
4	100 lbs.	4.45	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	2.75	—
2	100 lbs.	2.90	—
3	100 lbs.	3.25	—
4	100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.	100 lbs.	3.25	—
2	100 lbs.	3.40	—
3	100 lbs.	3.75	—
4	100 lbs.	4.35	—
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.15	—
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.			
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	5.80	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	5.95	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	6.30	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	6.90	—
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	—
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	—
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	4.40	—
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.55	—
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.90	—
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.			
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.11¼
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.08	.09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks.,	lb.	.13	—
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	—	—
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.00

SOLE MFRS. BICHROMATE SINCE 1909
Natural
OF SODA
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

BICHROMATES OF SODA AND POTASH

SODIUM CHROMATE

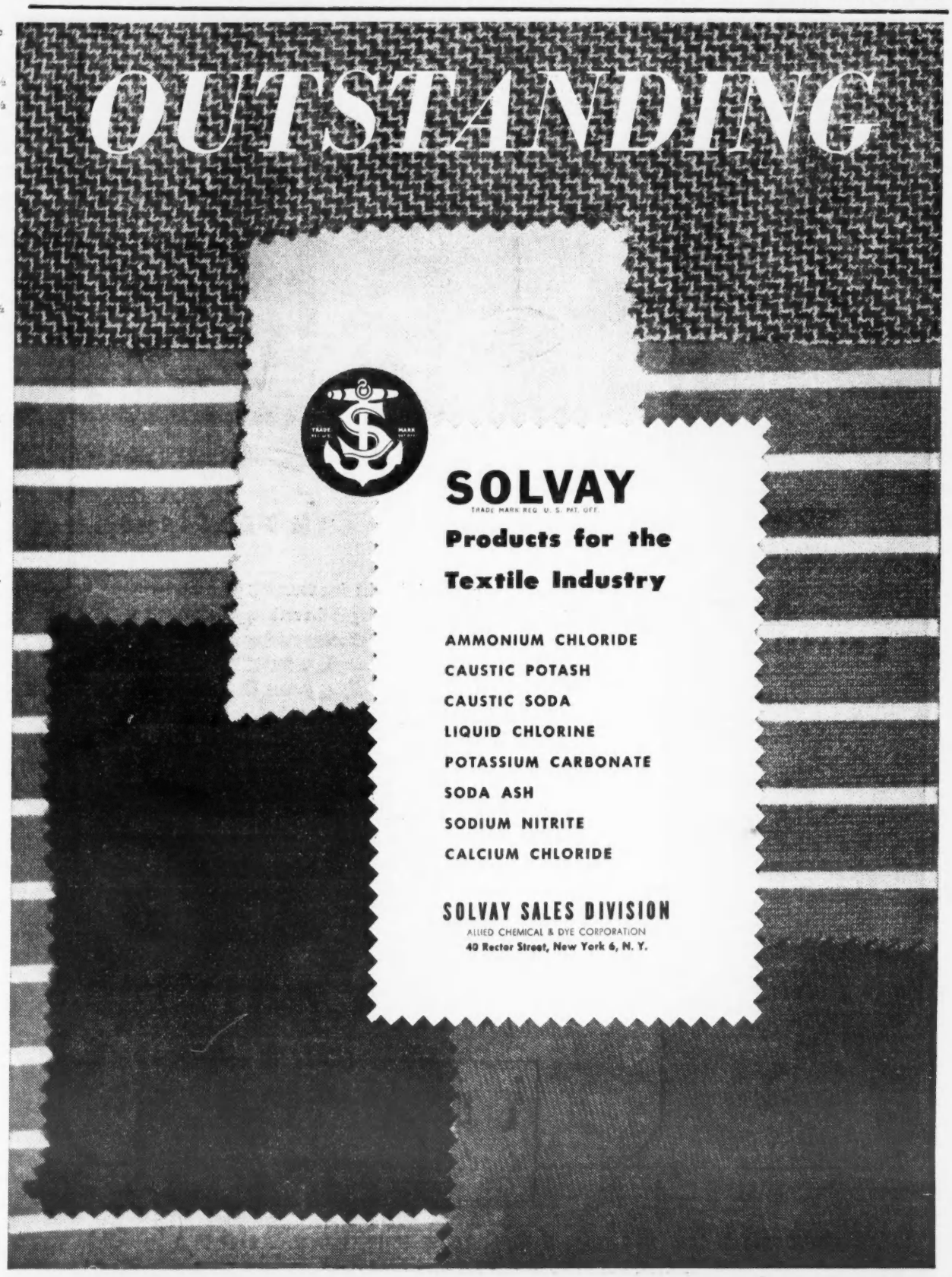
SODIUM SULPHATE

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 —
smaller lots lb. .47 .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10⅛ .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.50 —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- 08¼
powd., kgs., works. lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- .11⅞
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls. lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls. lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro. area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40¢ higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac.whse. ton.54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.51.00 - —
Nitrite 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- .21½
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .20 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.85 —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 8.00
Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 —
smaller lots works lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 6.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms lb. .57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks works ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.15
tanks, works ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- 06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works lb. .19 .24
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 5.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. 05 —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13⅛
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Sodium Benzoate—Spikenard Root

Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, lots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .25½- .26⅛
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
petroleum, 100 F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same oasis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.68.00 -69.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45



Spruce Extract—Titanium Dioxide

Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. 40 - 45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.54 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
powd., paper bags., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.03 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .07½
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. 07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers gram. 1.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms lb. No stocks.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamide, Acetyl, dms., works, lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.16.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.85.00 —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. 76 77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton.21.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.22.50 -24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.22.00 -30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.21.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.24.50 —
90-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton.35.00 -45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .09¼- —
fancy, loose lb. .09½- —
special, loose lb. .09 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms. lb. .10½- .11
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
tanks, works gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .90 - .95
pow'd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .39 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms, lb. .65 1.10
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .03 .03½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., dms., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½

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SERVE THE
FOLLOWING
FIELDS:

PAINT
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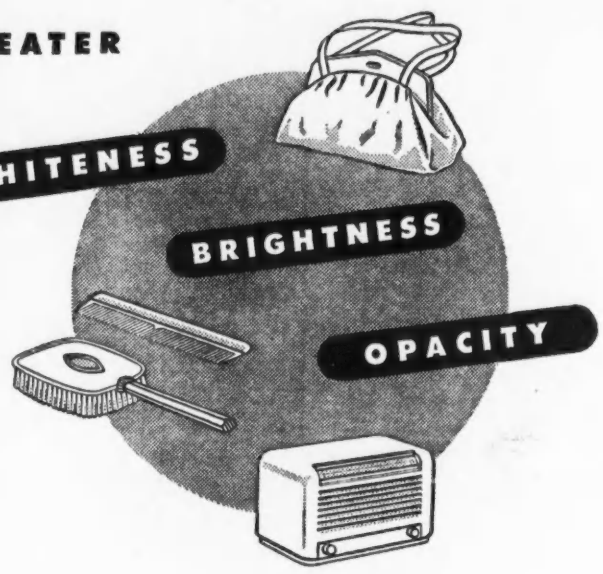
FLOOR COVERING
COATED FABRICS
PLASTICS
TEXTILE
CERAMICS
VITREOUS ENAMEL
GLASS
WELDING ROD
INK
LEATHER
BUILDING MATERIALS

GREATER



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7250

Titanium hydride, cns., works....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, ingustrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa.....gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district....gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .22 - —
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala.....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ..lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .57½- —
smaller containers.....lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
tanks.....lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks.. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½- —
Zone 2.....lb. .11 - —
Zone 3.....lb. .11½- —
zone 4.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho Mont. (W) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenegtycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%.lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.lb. .39½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .38 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works. kilo.240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs, works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls....lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian.....lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22¼
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East.....gal. .50 - —
Wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse.....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC....gal. .64 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .41 - —

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east..ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west..ton.98.00 - —
Urea, dom., fertilizer compound, 42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock..ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17⅛
5-gal. cns., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units...mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock..ton.50.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09⅜
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09⅜
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .52 .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. 70 - 73
slabs, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .54 - .55
refined, yellow, bricks, cs...lb. .59 - .61
slabs, bgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, dom., bgs...lb. .65 - .65½
imported, bgs.....lb. .66 - .67
refined, bgs.....lb. .69 - 70
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 3c per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .81 - .82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. .81 - .82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs.....lb. .66 .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13¾- .14⅛

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Panthenol 'Roche' can replace the salts of pantothenic acid in most pharmaceutical preparations—tablets, capsules, oral and parenteral solutions. It is non-toxic and is rapidly and efficiently converted to pantothenic acid in the body. Write, phone or wire today for quotations and information on compounding in pharmaceutical preparations and assay methods.

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES!

1. HIGH STABILITY which means greater economy, biological activity on a molecular basis equal to pantothenic acid or its salts, high resistance to heat sterilization, and no precipitation of insoluble calcium salts from solutions. Greatly improved stability over pantothenates in liquids of pH 3.0—4.2.
2. SOLUBLE not only in water but ethanol, methanol and isopropanol.
3. FEWER INCOMPATIBILITIES
4. MORE LATITUDE in compounding.
5. REDUCED HYPERTONICITY in parenterals.

PROPERTIES: A colorless, odorless, viscous, slightly hygroscopic liquid. Stable in light and air. Very soluble in water and most common solvents. Slightly soluble in ether. Hydrolysed by alkali and strong acid.

All panthenol 'Roche' is packed in seamless aluminum bottles.

VITAMINS 'ROCHE'
Ascorbic Acid • Thiamine Hydrochloride • Panthenol • Riboflavin
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Biotin • Alpha-Tocopherol • Niacin • Niacinamide

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. • NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Wax, Microcrystalline—Zinc Stearate

Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26 -	.27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.	lb.	.21¼-	—
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.20 -	.21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.34¼-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34½-	.35½
Montan, crude, bgs.	lb.	.33 -	.34
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.75 -	.77
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.83 -	.84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs	lb.	.36 -	.38
182-183 m.p., bgs	lb.	.31 -	.33
171-172 m.p., bgs	lb.	.27 -	.29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs	lb.	.33½-	.34½
170-172 m.p., bgs	lb.	.28¾-	.29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs	lb.	.48 -	.50
182-183 m.p., bgs	lb.	.43 -	.45
178-183 m.p., bgs	lb.	.26½-	.27½
170-172 m.p., bgs	lb.	.23¾-	.25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.39 -	.40
cake, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.41
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.17 -	.20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs	lb.	2.00 -	—
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works	ton.	11.00 -	—
40 tons, N. Y. whse	ton.	19.00 -	—
smaller lots, St. Louis, works	ton.	13.50 -	—
Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50	-27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton	No prices.	
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50 -	—
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices.	
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00 -	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works	ton.	30.00 -	—
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	25.00	-31.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls	lb.	.06 -	.07
rossed, bls	lb.	No prices.	
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.16 -	.17
rossed, bls	lb.	.24 -	.25
Wild indigo root, bls	lb.	.30 -	.31
Wild yam root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb.	.14 -	.15
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	40.00 -	—
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	37.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	43.00 -	—
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	40.00	-45.00
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.			
Woolfat (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.16
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.15 -	4.25
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24 -	—
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.36 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.59 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.50 -	—
Xylidins, mixed, dms	lb.	.45 -	.50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.26 -	—
Birmingham, Ala.	gal.	.23¼-	—
Chicago district	gal.	.26½-	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.26 -	—
Dangerfield, Tex	gal.	.27 -	—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25 -	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.24 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.24 -	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23 -	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.26 -	—
St. Louis, Mo.	gal.	.28 -	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.27 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28 -	—
Woodward, Ala.	gal.	.25 -	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.27 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½-	.25

Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns.	lb.	2.10 -	2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.46 -	—
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.51 -	—
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.55 -	—
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms	lb.	.59 -	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.32 -	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.55 -	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.95 -	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.34 -	—
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90 -	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.01¾-	.02¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.01½-	.03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.93 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24½-	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25 -	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.47 -	—
NF., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.17 -	—
frt. alld. Pac Coast	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½-	—
frt. alld. Pac Coast	lb.	.20¾-	—
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.16¾-	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.	lb.	.51¾-	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	.22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼-	.26¾
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.42¼-	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17⅛-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17⅜-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17⅜-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¾c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.42 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43 -	—

MANEELY NOW OFFERS

Zinc Chloride

(50% & 70% Solutions. In drums or tank cars.)

Zinc Sulphate

(Powder in 100 lb. bags.)

Made by a new process, in the newest and one of the most efficient, modernly equipped chemical plants in the country.

The very latest equipment, including glass lined pipes and vats, plus a closer control than has heretofore been thought possible, combine to give you uniform purity and quality.

Write for samples and prices.

Manco

Maneely CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dept. O 1300 Bankers Securities Bldg. Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Plant, Wheatland, Pa.

Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.90 -	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15 -	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l. dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.50 -	8.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	13¾ -	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb	08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	08¼ -	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼ -	—
Luminescent pigment, frt alld.	lb	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	06¼ -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1150	1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43 -	.45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99½, white, grd., bb's., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs c.l works	lb.	.03¼	03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼ -	04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¾ -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼ -	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾ -	06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½ -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½ -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.38½	39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was published in the January 3 issue of OPD

Krug Gets Recommendation For U.S. Petroleum Policy

A national oil policy for the United States that has as its objective the maintenance of the petroleum industry in a healthy condition to meet the oil needs of the country in time of peace and war was recommended to Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug on January 13 by the National Petroleum Council.

The national policy objectives, and how they should be met, were contained in a report prepared by a twenty-four member committee of the oil and gas industry, headed by A. Jacobsen, president of Amerada Petroleum Corporation, and approved by the council.

The report stressed the development and maintenance of a healthy domestic oil industry as the paramount objective of a national policy. Continuing supply to meet national oil needs depends primarily upon availability from domestic sources, it was stated. Due consideration should be given to the development of foreign oil resources, but the paramount objective should be to maintain conditions best suited to a healthy domestic industry and, to this end, adequate and equitable availability of essential materials is a fundamental requisite.

Supplementing Domestic Supplies

"Oil from abroad should be available to the United States to the extent that it may be needed to supplement our domestic supplies," the report said. "Too great use of imports, however, would retard domestic exploration and development, and technological progress in all branches of the industry."

In the stimulation of the discovery and development of domestic petroleum reserves, it was stated that the government should encourage the venturing of private capital to explore for new resouces. The natural petroleum potentialities in the United States were declared "very large." Some forms of encouragement to development of domestic resources were named specifically, including public land policies, tidelands administration, and appropriate tax provisions.

Tidelands Control

As to the tidelands, it was stated that they can best be developed under state, rather than Federal, control and public land resources can be most efficiently developed by individual enterprise. Further, it was suggested that the most economical development of synthetic liquid fuels can be accomplished by industry, with research by government agencies confined to fundamental studies and to surveys of raw material reserves. Government construction of synthetic fuel plants would impede the normal functioning of the petroleum industry, the report stated.

Oil, Gas Map Issued

The Geological Survey has published a new chart that gives the results of a recent study of the upper Ordovician and lower and middle Silurian rocks in the Michigan Basin. The chart was prepared in cooperation with the Michigan geological survey division, department of conservation, and the department of geology, University of Michigan.

The chart, titled "Thickness and Lithology of Upper Ordovician and Lower and Middle Silurian rocks in the Michigan Basin," has been issued as Preliminary Chart 33 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series. Copies may be purchased at 75 cents per set from the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C., and from the Geological Survey Division, State Department of Conservation, Lansing 13, Mich.

Mineral Industry Census Committee Named by NPC

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has appointed a committee on mineral industries census, in response to a request from Robert E. Friedman, acting director of the oil and gas division, Department of the Interior, for a committee to study the advisability and desirability of a census insofar as petroleum is concerned, to be taken in 1950, to cover 1949.

Congress has passed a new law establishing the censuses on a five year basis, but in the last session failed to appropriate funds for mineral industries. The proposed canvass would be conducted jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Mines so as to eliminate duplicate requests for the data customarily requested in Bureau of Mines questionnaires; at the same time further details on employment and operations would become available.

Suburban Propane Buys Flamex

The Suburban Propane Gas Corporation, Whippany, N. J., has purchased the Flamex Corporation, Chili Center, N. Y., and its retailing outlet, Dave's Flamex Company. The two companies, which serve propane gas customers in the rural and suburban vicinities of Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., will be merged and operated as a subsidiary, according to Mark Anton, president of Suburban Propane Gas Corporation.

Texas Oil Field Report Issued by Mines Bureau

Ingenuity displayed by the operators who brought the Lake Creek gas-condensate field in Montgomery County, Texas, into production in time to add to the nation's supply of liquid fuels during World War II is commended in an engineering study released by James Boyd, director of the Bureau of Mines.

A free copy of Report of Investigation 4319, "Petroleum-Engineering Study of the Lake Creek Field, Montgomery County, Texas," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

WHY are ZINC SULFIDE Pigments FIRST ... in Water-Mixed Paints?

ONE REASON:

GOOD PACKAGE STABILITY

Alternate freezing and thawing is one means of testing in the laboratory the package stability of water-mixed paints. Such tests on above samples show that product at left has good stability, whereas the other does not.

THE GOOD packaging features of water-mixed paints depend upon a skilful balance of chemical, physical and colloidal properties. Such balance permits those paints to maintain their original characteristics throughout long periods of aging in the package—despite possible wide temperature changes, alternate freezing and thawing.

Of the many factors that can upset package stability, the type of pigment is one of the most important because (1) its chemical properties may alter the pH of the paint, and (2) its surface characteristics may detract from emulsion stability. Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments, used in larger tonnage in water-mixed paints than any other types, are outstanding in their package stability properties.

The following most complete range of such pigments especially developed for use in water-mixed paints, *and readily available*, is the Horse Head line:

Albalith 332 . . . . .Lithopone
Cryptone BA-340. .High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830 . .Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide

Good package stability is just one of the many features that keep Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments *first* in interior water-mixed paints.

7 OTHER REASONS: QUICK MIXING • GOOD DISPERSION • COMPATIBLE WITH VEHICLES • EASY TO SPREAD • GOOD HIDING • CLEAR TINTS • GOOD CLEANSING

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Recession in Labor Law

It was, of course, to be expected that President Truman's message to Congress on the state of the Union would contain some recognition of that peculiar union within—or is it?—the Union, organized labor. So, the President's blunt, five-word declaration that the Taft-Hartley act should be repealed could have surprised nobody. It is more difficult, however, to take for granted his concomitant pronouncement that the Wagner act—with some remedial tinkering—should be re-enacted. The basic theme of the President's address was, according to him, a fair deal. Certainly he must know that the Wagner act was not fair to the general public, to employers, or to labor itself.

Some measure of encouragement can be found in the President's suggestions for improving the Wagner act:—"Jurisdictional strikes and unjustifiable secondary boycotts should be prohibited. The use of economic force to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts should be prevented. Without endangering our democratic freedoms, means should be provided for settling or preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest." In view of the extent to which leaders of organized labor flout similar restrictions in the Taft-Hartley act, those suggestions are either naive or misleading.

To be fair, a deal or any other action, must be fair to all concerned. There can be no fairness in any legislation which even condones a "the-public-be-damned" attitude on the part of any particular group. Labor lost nothing when the Wagner act was replaced by the Taft-Hartley act. Of course, the "democratic freedoms" of some types of labor drivers were somewhat curtailed by the change of statutes; but, the rank and file of labor has been far less in "slavery" under the existing act. Labor leaders boast that the Taft-Hartley act has not lessened the frequency or the number of strikes. How, then, can it be expected that a step backward toward a less exacting statute will provide the prohibition and prevention which the President declared to be needed?

The successful application of the necessary restrictions which the President has enumerated with reference to strikes would depend almost wholly on the interpretation put upon the qualification, "unjustifiable," and the extent to which the public interest would have to be disregarded before it would be vitally affected. It is to be feared that any recession from the philosophy of the Taft-Hartley act would result mainly in a further broadening of the belief among labor dictators that the law is for somebody else. The existing act is weak enough in that respect.

Planned Economy Proposed

There is in President Truman's message to Congress on the national economy a paragraph that has far greater significance than have those which deal with the details of profits and pay and prices and their controls. That paragraph is worded as follows:—

I recommend immediate legislation to deal with this problem of capacity and supply. It should impose upon the government the specific responsibility and provide the funds to make careful surveys of future supply needs and productive capacity. It should further require that these specific studies be correlated with the general requirements of an economy operating at maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. To the extent that facts reveal the need, it should provide additional authority to deal more effectively with inadequacy of capacity and supply.

That, ye Believers in Democratic Freedoms and Private Enterprise, spells planned economy, of the nth degree, and governmentally planned, at that.

It is impossible to reconcile that pronouncement for governmental determination of the commercial economy of the nation with the President's declaration in his earlier state-of-the-Union address that the protection of the stability of the commercial economy "cannot be attained by government alone . . . . the greater part of the task must be performed by individual efforts under our system of free enterprise." There is nothing free about enterprise which is told by government what its productive capacity must be.

It is far more pleasant to dwell upon the President's dictum on the state of the Union that "we can keep our present prosperity and increase it only if free enterprise and free government work together to that end." There must be economic planning if there is to be economic stability and progress. Business must be free thus to plan—a freedom which is largely denied to it by the laws against concerted action. It is to be hoped that, Congress, in spite of its apparent antagonism toward anything that smells like a trust, will at least authorize business to function as an entity in collaboration with government. It is to be hoped that business, in spite of its suspicions and convictions that there can be no equitable participation in its affairs by government, will study and be guided by the functioning of the Petroleum Administration for War; because it is not going to take a large measure of reluctance on the part of business to collaborate to convince government that its scheme for planned economy is the only way in which the maintenance and expansion of national prosperity can be accomplished.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

man Robert L. Doughton, of the ways and means committee of the house, announced that his committee would begin hearings January 24 on legislation to extend the reciprocal trade agreements act for another two years until June 12, 1951.

The hearings will be held on a bill which he has introduced at the request of President Truman, which also would repeal all amendments made to the act last year when the Republicans had control of Congress. Chiefly, these include provisions of present law which directed the Tariff Commission to make an investigation of all commodities subject to trade agreement negotiations and report to the President on the "peril points" below which tariffs could not be reduced without causing injury to domestic industry.

The present trade agreements act is due to expire next June. President Truman, in asking for an extension, said that the restrictive provisions of the present law and the fact that it is soon to expire is hampering the government's efforts to bring about the removal of unnecessary world trade barriers. A United States delegation is due to confer in Geneva next April on thirteen new trade agreements.

These new agreements would be in addition to the general agreement concluded in 1947 with twenty-two other nations, which affected over one-half of the world's international trade. The thirteen countries that will participate in the negotiations next April were not parties to the general agreement of 1947.

India's Fertilizer Program

India has a shortage of food and a shortage of fertilizer. To some extent, the former is due to the latter, and the Indian government, therefore, says the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is setting out on an ambitious program of expanding its fertilizer supply by encouraging half a million cities and villages to turn their waste materials into soil-building compost.

The serious food crisis through which the country has been passing during the past four or five years, and the fact that India now needs about 5,000,000 additional tons of food a year, indicates the significance of this program. India has little chemical fertilizer but has an abundance of urban and rural wastes, which can be turned into useful fertilizer.

It is planned that by properly composting these wastes, twice as much manure will become available, adding an extra 2,000,000 tons of nitrogen to the soil.

Lobbying Probe Planned

The senate is going to conduct an investigation of lobbying this year to find out just how effective the lobby registration act has proven in giving publicity to persons and organizations trying to influence the activities of Congress. But from the tenor of the resolution introduced by Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia it would appear that the investigation will be directed more at those who are trying to block legislation than those who are favorable to it.

He states in his resolution that one of the weak points of the lobby registration act is that members of Congress and citizens petitioning their Congressmen in behalf of measures are not able to ascertain through the disclosures now being made under the law the affiliations of many persons who have registered as lobbyists. He might well also add that there are a lot of people lobbying for legislation that haven't registered at all.

The investigation, if conducted properly, should, however, prove enlightening if for no other reason than to clear up some of the confusion that now exists concerning the scope of the registration requirements. For one thing it should clarify the question of when does the constitutional right of petition become lobbying. And, also, when an employee of an organization engages in lobbying does that require that the organization itself be registered?

President Truman is very much in favor of an investigation of lobbying, because of what happened to his legislative program at the last session of Congress.

No Bigger Bar to Scotch

The whisky industry has had the door slammed in its face by the United States Tariff Commission against any hopes that duties on imported whiskies will be increased so as to assure the industry of a bigger share of the domestic market. The commission has said flatly that it sees nothing dangerous in the level of imports to warrant its taking any curbing action at this time.

The industry had sought to invoke the so-called "escape clause" of the Geneva trade agreements against their competitors from abroad, chiefly imports of Scotch. It's a recognized fact that these imports have mounted considerably. It has been the aim of the British to get their hands on as many dollars as they can to bolster their foreign exchange position, and the shipment of big quantities of Scotch to this country has been one of its big sources of dollars.

But, at the same time, sales of domestic whiskies have risen also. In fact, the relationship between imports and domestic whisky sales aren't greatly different from prewar, and it was because of this that the Tariff Commission has decided that a formal investigation of imports is not warranted at this time.

Potential Markets Listed

Marketing executives, sales managers and advertising officials will find considerable aid in planning geographical market potentials, sales quotas, and advertising expenditures in a series of statistical reports just made available by the Office of Domestic Commerce pinpointing present and potential markets for consumer and industrial goods in each of the forty-eight states and Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia.

The reports, entitled "Business Establishments, Employment and Taxable payrolls," show a cross-cut picture for the country of just how many people are employed in some 157 industry classifications covering over 400 counties. The data which also breaks down the number of firms according to size (based on number of persons employed) were obtained from the reports to the Social Security Board under the old-age and survivors insurance program.

The reports cover all lines of employment by trade and industry except farm labor, railroad workers, domestic help, self-employed, and Federal, state and local government employees. Data are included for 255,154 manufacturing establishments, 862,875 retailing units, 235,477 wholesale units and over 500,000 service units.

Federal Government Economy

The Federal Bureau of Supply has recently adopted a policy that the oil in the engines of government passenger automobiles, trucks and busses is to be changed only every 4,000 miles in the future, as against a change every 2,000 miles in the past. But the ordinary motorist should think twice before he adopts it as his policy for his own car.

It must be remembered that government motor equipment is subject to controlled preventive maintenance. Periodic checkups are made of the equipment to see that it is always operating at top performance, something that the ordinary motorist fails to do. He never visits the repair garage until something goes wrong, and quite often not until after serious damage has been done.

Another thing to remember is that the 4,000 mile oil change being instituted by the government isn't being applied generally. Where operating conditions include "stop and go" service, especially in cold weather, or when sand and dust are regularly encountered, a more frequent oil change will be necessary.

Unless the average motorist keeps these factors in mind, he may find the 4,000 mile oil change will necessitate his visit to the repair shop more often than before.

Probing Price Increases

President Truman's recommendations to Congress on price control, made in his message opening the session, amounted to tacit approval of a bill that was introduced at the tail end of last session by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming. The same proposal has been introduced by the senator again this session.

It was Mr. Truman's recommendation major industries be prohibited from increasing prices until after an investigation had been conducted of the reasonableness of the increase by some agency of the government. The thought behind it is that once the spotlight of publicity had been turned on the increase, the industry would back down and withdraw the proposed increase.

Senator O'Mahoney proposed just such a provision in his bill of last session and the one that he has introduced this year. There is nothing in the bill to prevent an industry from going through with the price increase if it wants, but it is doubtful whether it would meet with public favor by the time the FTC or some other agency got through with its investigation. There have been no steps yet towards enactment of the bill but it is quite likely that some may be taken soon.

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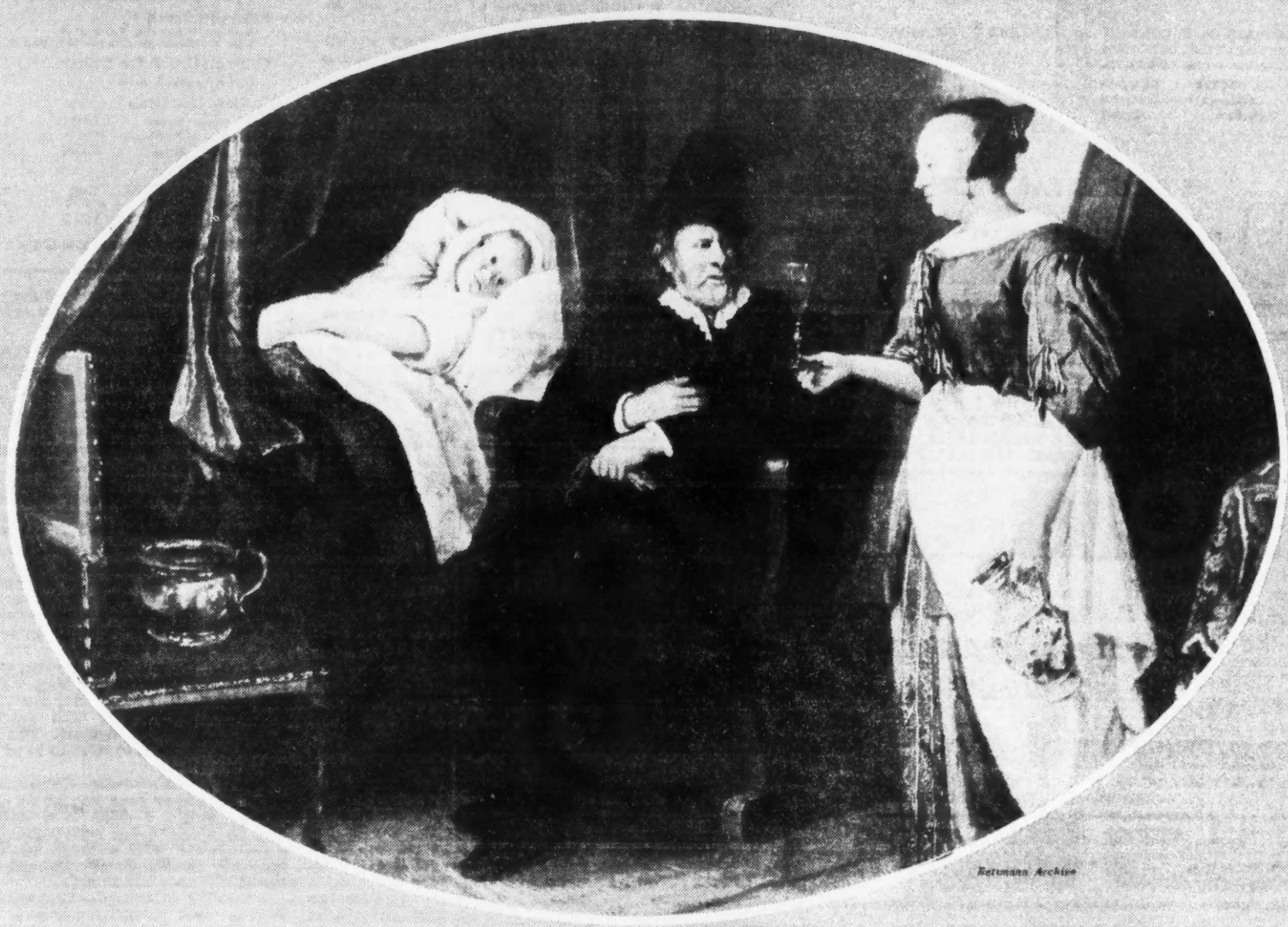

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number declined to 236.0 last week, compared with 236.3 in the preceding period, 235.4 a month ago and 203.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. Price advances were confined to the different grades of feldspar and reflected higher producing costs. Declines were registered in prices for sodium tungstate and powdered zinc sulphate and both were the result of increased competition occasioned by expanded production.

Buying interest showed a further tapering off during the past week while the supply situation showed improvement in several directions. Soda ash continued available for prompt shipment and so did caustic soda dry and liquid forms. Chlorine was short, but not as tight as noted at the beginning of the month. While nickel sulphate remained tight, progress has been made in catching up with contract schedules and it is expected that requirements will be leveled off during the next few weeks. Caustic potash, potassium carbonate and chlorate were in better supply. Muriatic, naphthenic, nitric and sulphuric acids have improved their supply positions. All of the copper based chemicals were available for prompt shipment. Chromic acid while tight appeared to be working into better shape.

In one large chemical producing quarter it was stated that for the first time since before the war no short shipments were leaving their plants. Most producers of salt cake have revised their selling method from a works to a delivered basis. According to local trade reports, the manufacture of sodium sulphide crystals 30 percent has been discontinued.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.3 percent for the week ending January 8, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 73.3 in the preceding week and 99.4 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammonia Aqua—Steady absorption of current output has kept the supply position tight with no apparent easement expected as long as demand is sustained at its present high level.

Ammoniac, Sal—Buying interest in white granular has tapered off and it looked as though the dry-battery trade had built up inventories sufficiently for the present. Short shipments have been eliminated and stocks are now available to meet requirements promptly.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Stocks for immediate or prompt shipment remained scarce although the supply situation did not appear as tight as noted a month ago. Some producers are still behind on shipments against contract schedules.

Chlorine—Noticeable improvement could be noted in the supply situation last week. Demand has shown some tapering off, said to be of seasonal dimensions. Supplies in tank cars were not free but the market presented a better balanced condition at the close of the week.

Copper Chloride—Market firm at former prices with current sales confined to actual wants. Stocks ample to meet present demand.

Copper Hydrate—Buying interest mostly for current requirements. Inquiry for fungicide purposes expected to increase later in the season. Production meeting demand readily.

Copper Nitrate—Ceramic trade has shown some interest for use in processing enamelware. Inquiry from paint and textile trades seasonally active. Price structure firm in sympathy with the metal with stocks available for prompt shipment.

Copper Sulphate—Firm and relatively quiet with demand at present confined to industrial wants. It is stated that it looks as though many agricultural buyers have revised operations to a pre-war basis and prefer to await future developments rather than purchase ahead. Producers look for demand from this source to develop next month or in March. There is still a large inquiry from France in the market that is uncovered. According to trade reports this purchase may be made here if ECA authorizes the transaction.

Feldspar—Enamel grade 100 mesh priced higher at $20.00 to $22.00 per ton in bags. The glass grade 20 mesh in bulk is held at $11.75 to $12.50 per ton and the pottery grade at $18.00 to $20.00 for bulk and at $20.00 to $22.00 in bags, all prices f.o.b. the works. There is a steady demand for the enamel and pottery grades. Glass inquiry fell off during the last half of 1948 but is now showing signs of coming back.

Nickel Chloride—Supply position has been improved and current shipments have averaged close to schedule. Demand has continued active and it looked as though the market would show a balanced condition by the end of the month.

Nickel Sulphate—Better production has improved the supply situation and, while shipments have remained behind schedule, producers are in better shape than a month ago. Demand for plating use has been sustained at a relatively high level.

Phosphorous Compounds — Stocks of oxychloride, pentachloride, sesquisulphide and other phosphorus compounds have been able to level off requirements promptly. Demand has been sustained at seasonally high level with the price structure firm in all directions.

Potash, Caustic—Market situation in balance with demand fair both for home and export. The dry forms are meeting requirements promptly with liquid also on even beam with demand. The period of short shipments appears to have passed out.

Potassium Carbonate—Consuming requirements have been leveled off and the market supply position is described as normal. Demand has been maintained at a satisfactory level although the inquiry from the glass trade is regulated by the stocks of lead made available.

Potassium Chlorate — Contract withdrawals have accounted for most of the week's movement of this material. Demand for additional lots has relaxed to some extent and February shipments were available at prevailing prices.

Potassium Perchlorate—Still in tight supply for immediate shipment. Some domestic material for late February might have been purchased although producers preferred to name March.

Potassium Titanium Oxalate — Stocks available but not in liberal supply. Prompt shipment was priced at 55c. to 60c. per pound ex-warehouse, depending upon the quantity desired.

Salt Cake—Producers have revised prices for this material. From a former selling basis of $25 per ton works, the market is now priced at $27 per ton delivered. The paper mills, particularly the ones who make kraft paper and board, are large consumers of salt cake.

Soda Ash—Readily available from most supply sources. Demand from the glass industry has not recovered substantially from the relaxation noted in 1948. It is also stated that demand from paper and textile trades has not been up to seasonal expectations. Meanwhile, production has been sufficient to level off requirements and appreciably improve the market's supply condition.

Soda, Caustic—Current production has continued to meet requirements readily and the markets supply situation has steadily improved. While stocks of solid and flakes have not been in as free supply as liquid, all grades have been available for prompt shipment for domestic use and some for export.

Sodium Chlorate — Supply conditions have improved under a seasonal relaxation in buying interest. The bulk of present shipments is confined to contract consumers. It is too early in the season for weed-killer inquiry and demand from other sources is not of an urgent character. February shipments were obtainable at prices current.

Sodium Metasilicate — Priced at 4¼c. per pound for carlot shipments of the anhydrous grade from works. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements.

Sodium Nitrite—Supply and demand were about in balance although it was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Feldspar, enamel grade, bulk, works, $3 per ton.
glass grade, bulk, works, $2 per ton.
pottery grade, bulk, works, $1 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Sodium tungstate, 5c. per lb.
Zinc sulphate, powdered, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
236.0	236.3	235.4	203.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	123.3	119.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

stated that persistent buying has prevented inventories from increasing and current requirements are being fed from production.

Sodium Tungstate — Priced lower at $1.25 per pound for contracts and $1.30 in the open market. The downward revision was occasioned by the development of a keener state of competition resulting primarily from the entrance of a new producer into the market.

Zinc Sulphate—Competitive selling has occasioned a decline in the powdered grade to $8.50 per 100 pounds in carlots delivered, the range extending upward to $8.75. Demand has relaxed in the face of ample stocks. No price revisions were recorded in any of the other grades.

Acids

Chromic—Supply situation still tight although in producing quarters it was stated that output is gradually working toward an improvement in stocks. Contract prices now effective are 25½c. per pound for carlots and 26c. to 27c. for less, f.o.b. the works.

Muriatic—Supply and demand were about on even beam last week. Buying interest was not of an urgent character and current output appeared sufficient to meet requirements on a prompt basis at prevailing price levels.

Naphthenic—Supply situation has shown gradual improvement although stocks cannot be described as free at the present time. Demand has continued broad enough to hold prices firm at former selling levels.

Oxalic—Available stocks have continued short of consuming requirements and the market has given no indication of relaxing from its former tight position. Producers have confined shipments to contract consumers and the movement is behind schedule.

Sulphuric—Production has improved the supply situation and the market has shown a satisfactory degree of balance. In producing quarters it was stated that a moderate relaxation in consuming demand has also contributed to better buying conditions. Prompt shipments in tankcars were available during the week at former price levels.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Shipments of aluminum wrought products in November amounted to 130 million pounds, the lowest point of the year, according to the Bureau of the Census. The current month's shipments were 6 percent below the 139,000,000 pounds shipped during October and were also lower than the 133,000,000 pounds shipped in November 1947. However, shipments for the first 11 months of 1948 at 1,514,000 pounds, were still 19 percent higher than the 1,269,000 pounds shipped in the same period of 1947.

The decrease in shipments during November was accounted for principally by decreased shipments of plate, sheet, and strip, which totaled 99,000,000 pounds, about 10 percent lower than the 110,000,000 pounds shipped in October. Shipments of rolled structural shapes, rod, bar, and wire remained about the same, 15,400,000 pounds in November compared to 15,300,000 pounds shipped in October. During the current month, shipments of extruded shapes, tube blooms, and tubing rose to 13,700,000 pounds from the 12,200,000 pounds shipped in the previous month. Shipments of powder, flake, and paste were slightly lower, 1,400,000 pounds in November compared to 1,500,000 pounds in October.

Copper—Short stocks and an active demand are factors contributing to a firm market situation. The mine shutdown at one of the largest producing plants in the West has now covered eleven weeks. The loss of this production has figured significantly in the present shortage of available stocks of the metal. So far January shipments of copper metal are said to be running considerably under the normal average. Prices are steady at 23½c. per pound with foreign sales reported at this figure f.a.s. New York.

Lead—Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines increased 27 percent in October to the highest level since June 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. The sharp gain in October production as compared with September was due largely to resumption of full-scale operations at strike-bound lead-producing properties in Southeastern Mis-

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souri which reopened late in September following an eleven-week shut-down. October lead output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 34,852 short tons, an average of 1,124 tons per day, compared with 26,480 tons in September produced at an average rate of 883 tons per day. The combined output of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma totaled 13,220 tons, the largest monthly production since March 1948. Output in the states east of the Mississippi River remained virtually unchanged. The average daily rate of lead production in the combined western states increased from 663 tons in September to 673 tons in October.

Lead Scrap—Smelters' receipts of battery-lead plates decreased from 34,565 tons in August to 32,187 tons in September but treatment of plates rose from 28,382 to 31,089 tons and month-end stocks of 28,159 tons again showed a gain, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts of solder and babbitt scrap, cable lead and type metals were all greater in September than in August, but receipts of soft and antimonial scrap showed losses of 21 and 41 percent, respectively. In addition to the 28,159 tons of battery plates in inventory on September 30, secondary smelters held 9,862 tons of solid metal scrap and 20,077 tons of drosses and residues.

Lead Secondary—Secondary lead smelter operations showed little change in September, compared with the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts of lead-base scrap and residues totaled 54,162 short tons, a decrease of 1 percent, consumption totaled 53,599 tons, an increase of 3 percent, and stocks at the end of the month differed by less than 1 percent, advancing slightly for the third successive month to 58,098 tons. Recovery of 42,500 tons of usuable metal exceeded recovery in September of 1947 by more than 3,000 tons and nearly equaled the high 1947 monthly average of 42,813 tons. In the first 9 months of 1948 smelters' receipts of lead-base scrap were slightly higher than in 1947, but the quantity of material treated decreased approximately 18,000 tons or 4 percent and the total recovery was down 12,000 tons or about 3 percent. These data indicate that the 1947 peak recovery probably will not be attained in 1948, although maintainence of the present monthly average recovery plus the usual last quarter increases will place the 1948 total of reclaimed lead, tin and antimony at a comparatively high level.

Quicksilver — Market situation quiet with hardly enough activity to test prices. There appeared to be plenty of buyer resistance at prices named with buyers' views around $86 per flask and sellers asking $90.

San Francisco—Demand for quicksilver has been fair. Very little metal is available. Producers were quoting metal between $92 and $94 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Supply and demand appeared about in balance last week. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 70c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce			
	New York		London	
High	Oct. 6, 1948—	71⅝c.	Oct. 4, 1948—	47d.
Low	Nov. 29, 1948—	70c.	Nov. 30, 1948—	44½d.

Tin—According to British advices, the Ministry of Supply announced the International Combined Tin Committee's tin allocations for the first half of 1949, totaling 28,740 tons. The individual allocations in tons are: United States, 19,000 tons; Australia, 230; Canada, 1,770; Denmark, 290; Egypt, 70; Finland, 110; France, 4,540; India, 1,830; Norway, 150; Switzerland, 300; Yugoslavia, 300; other countries 150 tons.

Tin Scrap—Tin babbitt, receipts gained in September but receipts of all other tin-base items dropped to a combined total of 481 tons, a decrease of 32 percent. Use of tin scrap increased 27 percent over August and almost equaled the tonnage taken in. A 7-ton increase during the month brought smelters' stocks of all tin-base scrap to 1,284 tons on September 30, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Zinc—Total output of all grades of zinc slab in December 1948 amounted to 76,946 tons according to the American Zinc Institute. This brought the yearly output up to 850,355 tons, compared with 848,027 tons in 1947. Domestic shipments in December were 68,246 tons, draw-back and export 69,910 and government account 1 652 tons, making total shipments 75,582 tons, against 96,142 in November. Stocks on December 31 were 20,848 tons, compared with 19,484 on November 30. Un-

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filled orders at the end of December were 51,318 tons, against 43,788 on November 30. Daily average production during December was 2,482 tons, against 2,373 in the preceding month and 2,323 tons in 1947.

Monsanto Shifts Staff Of Organic Chemicals Div.

Arthur P. Kroeger, assistant general manager of sales of the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, has returned to active duty. Mr. Kroeger has been absent for nearly a year because of poor health, and his return resulted in several changes in organization.

Charles H. Sommer, jr., acting assistant during Mr. Kroeger's illness, has been appointed assistant general manager of sales. He will be responsible for field supervision and coordination while Mr. Kroeger will be in charge of home office administration.

Other changes were the promotions of Seth U. Shorey to manager of plasticizers and resins sales and of B. B. Langton to manager of intermediates sales. Both men had headed up their respective departments during the interim. To aid Mr. Shorey, A. D. Evans has been transferred from the company's Detroit sales office, and J. G. Hicks, formerly in St. Louis, has replaced Mr. Evans.

Bauxite Drill Logs Placed in Open File

The drill logs of about 400 holes drilled for bauxite in an area in Saline County, Ark., have been released today in open file, according to an announcement made by Director W. E. Wrather of the Geological Survey.

The logs, which are a part of the records of an investigation made under the joint auspices of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, contain detailed descriptions of the overburden and bauxitic material drilled.

Microfilm prints of the logs (unedited manuscript copy) have been placed in open file for public inspection at the United States Geological Survey, Room 1033 (Library), Federal Works Agency Building, Washington, D. C., and at the office of Harold B. Foxhall, director of the division of geology, Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Decreased in Oct.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light decrease in October, as compared with September. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

Chemical and allied products	Weekly Oct. 1948	Weekly Sept. 1948	Weekly Aug. 1948
Chemical and allied products	$57.59	$58.20	$57.69
Ammunition	53.55	53.61	52.64
Chemicals	64.02	65.27	63.80
Cottonseed oil	43.35	41.64	38.59
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	50.98	49.75	49.48
Explosives, safety fuses	61.26	64.01	63.93
Fertilizers	39.37	40.37	40.32
Paints and varnishes	59.10	59.27	59.03
Petroleum and refining	75.31	72.16	75.13
Rayon, allied products	54.99	55.31	55.32
Soap	66.24	64.76	63.49

Goodrich Names Davidson Physical Research Head

Dr. William L. Davidson, authority on atomic energy, has been named director of the physical research department of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Dr. Davidson, who joined Goodrich in 1940, became associated with the Oak Ridge project in 1947, and returned to Ohio before the B. F. Goodrich research center at Brecksville began operating in June, 1948.

Eastman Kodak to Produce New Motion Picture Film

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been licensed by Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology to manufacture and sell motion picture film with a magnetic sound track. Kodak will sell film already coated with a magnetic sound track and will add a track to exposed film for both professional and amateur use.

French Joins Va. Polytechnic

Dr. C. Clement French, dean and head of the chemistry department of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., has been elected a vice-president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He fills a vacancy left when Dr. Walter S. Newman was elected president of the institute in 1947.

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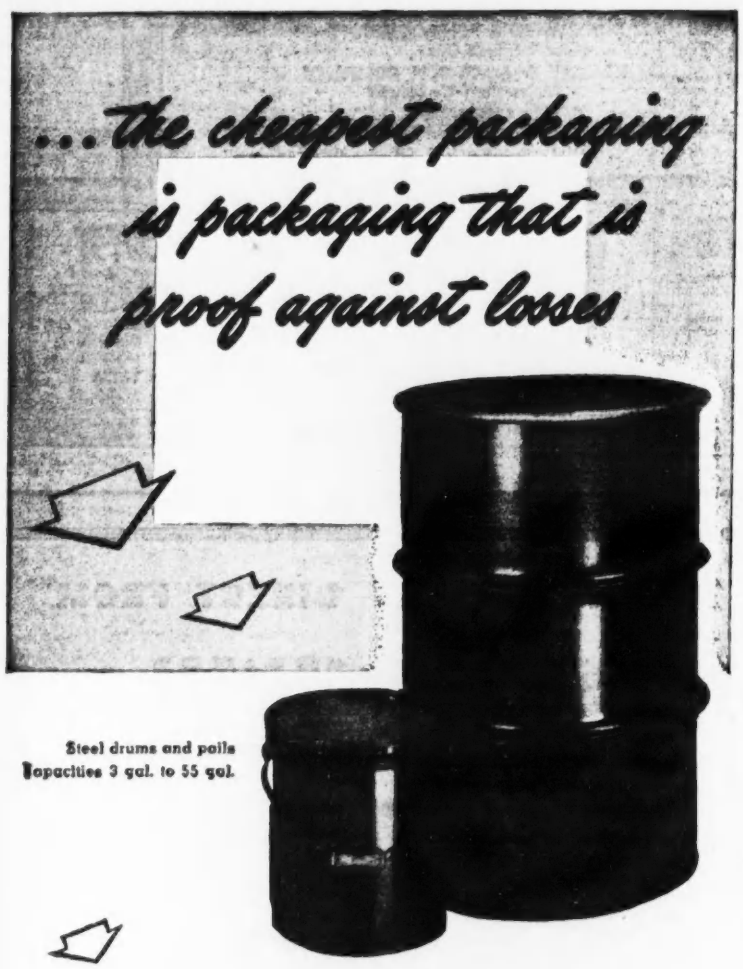

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Czechoslovakian Chemical Industry Seen Recovering

The chemical industry of Czechoslovakia, now nationalized with its units regrouped in big combines, has been virtually restored to the position it held before the war, it was indicated at the Czechoslovakian Industries Fair, which opened January 12 at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, Rockefeller Center. The fair will continue through January 30.

Although the number of materials being displayed at the fair by Chemopol, the national corporation for import and export of chemical products and raw materials, is small, literature available declared that the industry was quickly attaining its prewar eminence.

The Czechoslovak chemical industry is divided, according to the production program, into ten national corporations, out of which six are located in Bohemia and Moravia and four in Slovakia.

Central Organization

All national corporations are subordinated to a central organization, the Czechoslovak Chemical Works, Prague, while the Slovakian corporations are further subordinated to a local organization, the Chemical Works in Slovakia, National Corporation at Bratislava.

It was stated at the exhibition that the country's chemical export trade developed very favorably last year. The best relations were with Switzerland, who bought almost one-third of Czechoslovakia's export products, while trade also grew with France, Sweden, Jugoslavia, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Hungary, Norway, Belgium and others.

Comparing the value of export items, the most important for the country, in order, were coaltar pitch, citric acid, titanium white, formic acid, coaltar dyestuffs, potassium permanganate, zinc oxide, coaltar, carbon disulphide, oils, artificial manganese peroxide, activated carbon, aniline and organic byproducts, impregnation oils, lithopone and naphthalene.

'Dowicide G' Now Available in Pellets

"Dowicide G," water-soluble sodium pentachlorophenate, germicide and fungicide for control of microorganisms in industry, is now immediately available in hard pellets comparatively free from dust, according to a recent announcement by The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Dow engineers have developed this purely physical change from flake to pellet to control the dust and facilitate handling the salt during its application to industrial and agricultural products. The small cylindrical pellets are compressed to one-fourth the volume of the original flake.

"Dowicide G" has been used in the adhesives, paint, leather, lumber, petroleum, pulp and paper, textile and disinfectant industries and by agriculture in recent years as a germicide and fungicide, to prevent losses caused by mold and bacteria.

The new pellets will be packed in 200-pound fiber drums and will be marked "pellets" to distinguish them from the flake.

Scott Retires from Bemis

Clyde F. Scott, manager of the Kansas City plant of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has retired, and has been succeeded by Howard L. Bayne. Mr. Scott joined the Bemis organization in 1904 in Kansas City. He was appointed manager in 1918 and was elected to the company's board of directors in 1926.

St. Regis Elects Pace Vice-President

The St. Regis Paper Company has elected John C. Pace a vice-president. He was formerly a vice-president and director of Florida Pulp & Paper Company and Alabama Pulp & Paper Company, both of which merged with St. Regis at the end of last year.

Minerals Output in Eire Urged

Geologists who carried out explorations under a government grant have reported that 1,000,000 tons of lead, zinc and sulphur could be mined at Avoca, County Wicklow, Eire, according to a recent report. The report suggested the formation of a company with £1,000,000 capital to carry out the mining operations.

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Dow Chemcial Stock Bought by Employees

Employees of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., subscribed 48,500 shares of the company's common stock under a recent payroll deduction plan, the company announced last week. The stock was offered at a price of $44.31 per share, $2.56 below the closing market price on December 6, the final subscription date. Twenty-two percent of the employees participated.

ECA Chicago Office Open

The Economic Cooperation Commission has established a certifying office in Chicago to service midwestern banks carrying letters of credit in favor of suppliers who make shipments abroad under the European recovery program. Previously, most of these payments had to be cleared by midwest banks through correspondent New York banks. The office is located in the United States Treasury Disbursing office, 1256 Merchandise Mart.

Hooker Engineer Retires

T. L. B. Lyster, chief engineer of the Hooker Electrochemical Company from 1914 to 1917 and from 1937 through 1948, has retired. Mr. Lyster had been associated with Hooker in various capacities since 1907 as construction engineer, director of development, consulting engineer and chief engineer. From 1922 to 1932 he devoted much of his time to pulp and paper industry service and engineering. Mr. Lyster will continue his service to the company as consulting engineer.

E. K. Newton, who has been with Hooker as an engineer since 1910 and has held various engineering positions with the company, has been appointed chief engineer.

Chlorine Safety Chart Offered

A new wall chart, "Recommendations for Safety in Use and Handling of Liquid Chlorine Cylinders and Ton Containers," has been prepared by the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The chart lists recommendations for storage, handling and use of liquid chlorine cylinders, as well as emergency, first aid and prophylatic measures.

Quebracho Potentialities

—Continued from page 3

the oil well drilling industry, as is currently being done in the leather industry. The properties of quebracho required for tanning make it very difficult to use certain domestically available materials, which might, however, be used in oil well drilling where the same specific critical properties are not required. Such substitute materials include various wastes and sources of extract in the timber and pulp industries, which, though they have been tried in leather, have been found to be unsatisfactory under present technology. From available information, it is believed that they may serve satisfactorily in oil well drilling needs."

Gen. Lutes asked that the council appoint a committee to review the technical requirements of the industry and possible uses of substitutes and to submit appropriate recommendations aimed at assuring self sufficiency of this country in the event of an emergency. He said that the leather committee of the Munitions Board, which has the advisory responsibility of the board with respect to quebracho, would extend every assistance needed by the council for the work.

FTC Adopts Procedures

—Continued from page 3

or argument concerning it, including alternate or substitute proposals.

FTC Action on Proposal

After consideration of the results of this investigation, the commission will, if it deems such action warranted, promulgate a quantity discount limit rule. Such rule, which may be the proposed rule or a modification or revision of the proposed rule, shall fix the established maximum quantities of the particular commodity or class of commodity beyond which price differentials on account of quantity may not thereafter be granted. The effective date of the rule shall not be less than thirty days after its promulgation.

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Metal Powder Association Publishes New Supplement

The Metal Powder Association has published a supplement to its Standard 4-45, a method for the determination of apparent density of metal powders. The supplement presents a statistical evaluation of the precision of the Hall flowmeter as an instrument for determining apparent density. It follows the statistical methods used in the preparation of MPA Standard 3-45, a report on the precision of the method for the determination of flow rate of metal powders.

The supplement was prepared by the association's granular powders standards committee on which producers of practically all types of granular powders are represented. Copies of the supplement are available in printed form from the Association's offices at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17, at 25c. per copy.

Other standards of the association also available separately at 25c. per copy are:—1-45, "Method for Sampling Finished Lots of Metal Powders"; 2-48T, "Tentative Method for Determination of Hydrogen Loss of Metal Powders"; 3-45, "Method for Determination of Flow Rate of Metal Powders", and supplement to 3-45, "Report on Precision of Method for Determination of Flow Rate of Metal Powders"; 4-45, "Method for Determination of Apparent Density of Metal Powders," 5-46T, "Tentative Method for Sieve Analysis of Granular Metal Powders," and 6-48T, "Tentative Method for Determination of Insoluble Matter in Iron and Copper Powders."

German Science Review Volumes Now Available

Thirty-two volumes of a projected eighty-four volume "FIAT Review of German Science, Allied Edition," are now available in the United States, John C. Green, director of the Office of Technical Services, has announced.

The review is a comprehensive library on the achievements of German scientists during the years 1939-1945 when Nazi control and wartime information barriers cut that country off from the western world. Several hundred German scientists, each outstanding in his particular field, have been engaged in the preparation of the manuscripts since the end of the war in Europe.

Among the subjects covered by the thirty-two volumes are reviews of German biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics and geology. Manuscripts for all of the volumes have been completed, but printing of the additional studies may take well in 1949, Mr. Green said.

Limited supplies of all of the reports are available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., at $3 per copy. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States. When the printed supplies are exhausted, photo duplicates of the reports will be available from the Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Publication Board Project, Washington 25, D. C.

Calgon Promotes Two

John P. Kleber has been named manager of the division of municipal and process waters of Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, succeeding Owen Rice, who was recently elected vice-president in charge of industrial chemical sales. Mr. Kleber's principal duty will be the direction of technical sales and service work in connection with the "threshold" treatment of municipal and industrial process water supplies with the vitreous phosphate material "Calgon."

Named as Mr. Kleber's assistant was George L. Illig, jr., who has been engaged in development and pilot plant work in this division of Calgon, Inc., since his return from military service two years ago. In his new position, Mr. Illig will perform technical service and development work in the application of threshold treatment by municipal and industrial users.

Zinc Recovery Reported Decreased During July

Recovery of secondary zinc in all zinc-base products in July decreased 5 percent and was 10 percent below the high record attained in March, 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. As the zinc scrap consumed during July was substantially higher than consumers' receipts, stocks declined 9 percent during the month.

Total secondary zinc recovery in zinc-base products decreased from 13,642 tons in June to 12,958 tons in July. Recovery of zinc in redistilled slab, the largest secondary zinc product, dropped 207 tons during the month. Remelt die-cast slab was the only metal product to show a gain in output. Slight increases were noted in the production of zinc sulfate and zinc ammonium chloride whereas output of all other zinc-base products decreased in July.

Heads Jefferson Plant

Lynn R. Strawn has been appointed manager of the Port Neches, Tex., plant of the Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, to succeed A. A. Triska, who has been named assistant to the manager of the production department in the company's New York offices. Mr. Strawn was formerly in charge of process engineering activities in light oil and lubricating oil manufacture and gas processing at the Port Arthur, Tex., plant of the Texas Company.

Lead Production Up 27 Percent in October

The average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines increased 27 percent in October to the highest level since June, 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. The sharp gain in October production as compared with September was due largely to resumption of full-scale operations at strike-bound lead-producing properties in southeastern Missouri which reopened late in September following an eleven-week shut-down, the bureau said. October lead output, in terms of recoverable metal, was 34,852 short tons, an average of 1,124 tons per day, compared with 26,480 tons in September produced at an average rate of 883 tons per day.

The combined output of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma totaled 13,220 tons, the largest monthly production since March, 1948. Output in the states east of the Mississippi River remained virtually unchanged. The average daily rate of lead production in the combined western states increased from 663 tons in September to 673 tons in October.

Canadian Imports: Oct.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for October, 1948, compared with October of 1947 and the January-October period of 1948, are the following products:—

	October 1948	October 1947	Jan.-Oct. 1948
Acids	$373.000	$327.000	$3.321.000
Animal oils, fats greases	597.000	1.337.000	9.929.000
Cellulose products	383.000	465.000	3.565.000
Chemical products, other	3.140.000	2.892.000	27.061.000
Coal products	1.603.000	1.511.000	16.562.000
Drugs and medicines	1.109.000	862.000	10.887.000
Dyeing and tanning materials	851.000	903.000	8.217.000
Fertilizers	595.000	650.000	5.062.000
Gums and resins	611.000	506.000	4.870.000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1.899.000	1.255.000	14.968.000
Paints and varnishes	1.245.000	1.344.000	11.934.000
Petroleum, crude	20.635.000	12.762.000	161.596.000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	11.124.000	10.478.000	97.712.000
Rubber and products	3.459.000	2.021.000	26.432.000
Synthetic resins and products	1.245.000	1.151.000	12.484.000
Tin	1.373.000	46.000	6.155.000
Vegetable oils	2.883.000	5.302.000	19.090.000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	231.000	133.000	1.882.000

Trade Briefs

Imperial Chemical Industries (Export), Manchester, England, has established a branch office in Basel, Switzerland.

Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has appointed Brooks M. Dyer district sales manager in St. Louis.

Richard C. Doane, vice-president in charge of sales of International Paper Company, has been elected a director of the company.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Further fractional increases of quotations of corn dextrin, starch and tanners sugar took place as a result of higher rail freight rates which became effective last week. Other price changes were downward and affected egg albumen and yolk, potato starch and sago flour. Price index declined to 364.2, against 366.5, a month ago and 396.7 a year ago.

Corn derivatives remained steady at the recent increases, with trading reported restricted to prompt requirements. Western producers reduced potato starch fractionally, which caused Maine grinders to follow suit. Demand was quiet, though consumers showed more interest in replacements. Tapioca flour remained firm, and the supply condition became tighter.

Tanning materials continued inactive despite slight improved inquiry for shipment. Quebracho extract trading was inactive and lower prices for shipment did not improve tanners lack of interest. Divi divi and wattle extract were in fair inquiry while other materials remained dull and featureless.

Prices of domestic wool for 1949 will be supported at levels averaging over the nation about 42 cents per pound, grease basis, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. Support levels were generally increased for more desirable types and reduced for less desirable kinds of wool. The department still holds about 132,000,000 pounds of wool procured in earlier operations. This is out of a total of 1,500,000,000 pounds of wool bought for support since 1943. The program for wool price supports is mandatory under current farm legislation. Farm price supports are fixed at 1946 prop levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn, dextrin, 3c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 3c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 4c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, 1c. per lb.
yolk, 1c. per lb.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.
Sago flour, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
364.2	365.5	366.5	396.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—With the output practically under contract for the first quarter of 1949, the market remained firm. Business was transacted at the higher schedule. Exports of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 747 pounds in September, compared with 1,193 pounds for the same month last year. Shipments during January-September reported at 8,907 pounds, against 7,709 pounds for the same period last year.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Moderate sales reported for prompt delivery at current quotations. Market was steady at the recent boost in prices.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming inquiry was light, mainly for prompt requirements. Quotations for all grades were unchanged and fairly steady.

Zinc Hydrosulphite.—Market was firm at the recent increase of 1½c. per pound. Demand was moderate for prompt requirements.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for prompt needs. Prices of albumin and dried soluble were without change and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Higher freight rates resulted in an increase of 3c. per 100 pounds for bags and 4c. barrels last week. Business was fair, with consumers still operating in a hand-to-mouth manner. New schedule follows:—Gum, $7.22 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $6.96; dark, $7.06, and white, $6.81, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Prices were slightly increased by higher freight rates. Bags were raised 3c. and barrels 4c. per 100 pounds. Business was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. Pearl starch was quoted at $5.54 per 100 pound bags, carlots, New York delivery, and powdered at $5.65, same basis. Small lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 197,000 bushels to 46,292,000 bushels for the week ended January 8, compared with 11,115,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Record corn holdings were reported at 2,519,560,000 bushels, January 1, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Corn Sugar—This market was steady at the recent advance, and prices were further increased by the higher freight rates. Tanners' sugar was raised 4c. per 100 pounds. Chipped was quoted at $5.72 per 100 pounds, paper bags, and $5.78, barrels, carlots, New York delivery.

Egg Albumen—Buying interest was restricted to moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Supplies on spot were not heavy, but adequate to meet current needs. Competition was keener for good sized lots and prices were cut 1c. per pound. Edible flake ranged from $2.64 to $2.72 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was in limited supply and unchanged at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Demand was reported spotty, mainly for small lots. Prices were shaded at least 1c. per pound for large lots. Competition was stronger. Quotations ranged from 94c. to $1.01 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Tanners' yolk was unchanged at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Reduction of ¼c. per pound by Idaho producers created an easier tone in this market last week, and caused some Maine grinders also to lower their quotations. Carlots ranged from 5.75c. to 6c. per pound, New York basis, according to seller. Trading continued quiet, though consuming inquiry was reported somewhat improved. Stocks on the spot were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Reports were still current that large quantities of potato starch would be booked for export to Europe, while some factors reported that European consumers have purchased heavy quantities from Continental producers, who it was also claimed were in a position to supply the bulk of European requirements.

Sago Flour—With demand slow, this market was easier and prices for supplies on spot were reduced to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse. Goods afloat were also lower at 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Tight supply condition continued to feature the market. Stocks on spot were firmly held for all grades. Inquiry was fair. High grades were in limited supply and were quoted from 10½c. to 11½c. per pound, as to quantity. Mediums ranged from 9c. to 9¾c., and low, 6¾c. to 7¼c. depending upon quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was quiet. Trading of late has been light and spotty and below the volume a year ago. Quotations were unchanged for all grades.

Divi Divi—This market was steady, reflecting the firmness at primary centers. Inquiry was fair for replacements. Trading was reported quiet as sellers refused to shade quotations. Offers of 43 percent tanning were maintained at $64 to $66 per ton, exdock, U. S. ports.

Mangrove Bark—Market was entirely nominal owing to the lack of material for shipment from African producing centers. Prices were unchanged and steady. Arrivals of 5,535 bags of bark were received at New York last week from Kilwa, Africa.

Myrobalans—There was no improvement in quiet demand. Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Reports from India stated that the market has been strengthened by the smaller crop. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market were uncertain owing to lower prices for Paraguayan extract for shipment while the Argentine product was unchanged. Buying interest was not improved by the reduction of prices. Paraguayan ordinary was quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, exdock, U. S. ports, duty extra. Arrivals of extract were reported at 6,310 bags at New York last week against former contracts.

Valonia—Inquiry continued slow and the market remained entirely nominal at prevailing quotations.

Wattle—Business was quiet. Inquiry was reported slightly improved for shipment, though trading was held up. Primary markets remained steady at prevailing quotations.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Lower prices were established for dried blood in the local market which closed at the same level as Chicago. Most of the buying interest in packing-house byproducts at present is from the feed trade. Importations of tankage from Buenos Aires last week were the largest recorded in several months. Sardine meal advanced sharply on the Pacific coast although there was no change in menhaden meal in the East. Bone meal continued exceedingly scarce for prompt shipment with demand active for both the steamed and raw grades. Castor pomace shipments were confined to regular contract channels and no spot material was available. Hoof meal remained quiet with sellers naming former prices.

Demand for ammonium nitrate continued to exceed production and the market remained tight with domestic firmly held at the late advance. There was no easement in coke-oven ammonium sulphate supplies in sight while production remained heavily under contract. Demand for sodium nitrate and nitrate solutions kept far enough ahead of available stocks to maintain a tight market position. Superphosphate was available for prompt shipment. Total equivalent production during the January-October period in 1948 amounted to 8,877,000 tons of 18 percent a-p-a which was 5 percent greater than for the corresponding period in 1947. Compared with that period, shipments increased 6 percent but use of superphosphate in mixed goods was off 4 percent. Potash shipments from mines were steady and fully in line with contract schedules.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture states that supplies of nitrogen for fertilizer are expected to continue tight in 1948-49, according to Production and Marketing Administration estimates. Instead of the 10 percent gain over 1947-48 expected earlier, the increase probably will be only about 7 percent due to production difficulties. Farmers in the East and South may run into difficulty getting enough of these fertilizers unless they plan ahead. Supplies of phosphate for this fiscal year are expected to be 5 percent above 1947-48, those of potash, 10 percent.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Bureau of Mines placed November production of coke-oven sulphate at 141,718,534 pounds. There was also 6,048,372 pounds made from purchased synthetic ammonia. October production registered 142,003,661 pounds and 6,130,924 pounds made from purchased synthetic ammonia. Total output in November, 1947, was 139,654,200 pounds. Production for eleven months ending November 30, 1948, amounted to 1,567,703,014 pounds, compared with 1,474,405,200 for the corresponding period in 1947. Sales for November were 134,022,371 pounds from coke-oven ammonia and 5,837,432 from purchased synthetic ammonia, compared with 146,046,119 pounds and 5,756,864 pounds made from coke-oven ammonia and purchased synthetic ammonia respectively. November sales in 1947 totaled 137,109,200 pounds. Stocks on November 30, 1948, amounted to 56,106,671 pounds, against 48,951,393 on October 31, and 64,481,700 on November 30, 1947.

Bone Meal—While no price changes have been recorded, the market position has continued firm with a scarcity of material available for prompt shipment. Demand for both raw and steamed was active last week.

Castor Pomace—Shipments are still confined to contract consumers and no spot offerings have been made in the open market. The contract price is unchanged at $27.50 per ton in bags for carlot shipments from works.

Dried Blood—Sales in the local market were made at $9.50 per unit of ammonia, which represents a decline of 50c. The Chicago market was quoted on the same basis as New York.

Fish Meal—No price change in menhaden meal could be noted last week. The market at North Carolina points was firm with feeders supporting prices at current levels. Sardine meal advanced sharply on the Pacific coast to $151.00 per ton for 65 percent.

Hoof Meal—Stocks and inquiry both limited. Last sales in Chicago were at $7.00 per unit of ammonia.

Sodium Nitrate—Supply situation has remained tight, with more demand than supply at the present time. Chilean nitrate was reported firm at the recent advance. Production of sodium nitrate in Chile for the first six months of 1948 was 842,146 metric tons, against 795,780 for the corresponding period in 1947.

Tankage—Unchanged at $9.00 per unit of ammonia New York and $9.25 Chicago. Importations last week included 6,628 bags of tankage and 28 bags of liver meal from South America.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sardine meal, $10 per ton, Los Angeles.

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Domestic and export requirements have been satisfied promptly and stocks have continued available for additional wants. Export demand was focused mostly on Florida land pebble and on Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock. The general market appeared to hold the same balanced position recently noted.

Superphosphate—Stocks are meeting current requirements with prompt shipments available at former price levels. In some quarters it was stated that the call for mixed fertilizer is somewhat below seasonal expectations at the present time but is expected to increase shortly. Meanwhile, the movement is said to be running below that of a year ago at this period.

Potashes

Market position has continued firm with demand active and exceeding current production by a wide margin. It is stated that mixers are calling for full contract shipments although the shortage of nitrogen has made it difficult to maintain capacity production of mixed fertilizer. The movement of potash from works has remained steadier than in other recent years as a result of an adequate supply of boxcars.

Cottonseed Hull Ash—Stocks of this material were available in bags delivered at $1.75 per unit of potash. Supplies were limited but apparently meeting the current extent of consuming demand.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market was slow, but ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and fish meal prices were increased. Demand has been off. Ruling prices were—Ammonium nitrate, $78.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate—$65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51 in bags. Canadian material $51.60 in bags, $49.60 in bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $151 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Market strong. Sodium nitrate, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per cent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

While some manufacturers of arsenicals are operating, other producers have delayed activities until the problem of what to make becomes better clarified. The slow return of buyers to the market has not added stability to such products as benzene hexachloride and DDT, although no announcement of price revisions have been made. There is no scarcity of paradichlorobenzene at present. It was stated that possibilities for a greater use of calcium arsenate this season appear favorable.

Benzene Hexachloride—In order to combat the coffee borer, this material has been exempted from import license requirements in Brazil.

Pyrethrum—Market situation firm at the recent advance in prices. September, 1948, importations totaled 354,000 pounds, less than half of the 777,900 pounds received in the preceding month. During the first nine months of 1948 receipts amounted to 2,067,000 pounds, including 1,050,000 from the Belgian Congo, 996,000 from British East Africa and the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

remainder from Peru, Haiti and Guatemala. During the corresponding period in 1947 imports totaled 7,804,000 pounds.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Mine shipments of native sulphur in October last year were placed at 454,889 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in the preceding month were 409,993 long tons. Apparent sales in October were 414,336 long tons, against 397,473 in September. Total sales for ten months ending October 31, 1948, were 4,096,212 long tons, compared with 3,958,464 for the corresponding period in 1947. Importations of Spanish pyrites have not increased and prices have continued steady. Production of iron pyrites in Spain in the third quarter of 1948 increased to 286,510 metric tons from 271,577 tons in the second quarter.

The Italian sulphur industry is still encountering great difficulties in the export market because of increased costs of production, according to the foreign press. The fixed price is 29,500 lire per metric ton, compared with a world market price of about 12,000 lire (575 lire equal U. S. $1, official rate). Sulphur output recently has averaged only 12,000 tons per month.

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Nitrogen 1947-48 Output Estimated by British Group

World production of fixed nitrogen in the fertilizer year ended June 30, 1948, has been estimated at 3,332,800 metric tons by the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd. Details of the production figure for 1947-48, compared with similar data for 1946-47, were reported by the federation as follows:—

	Metric tons	
	1947-48	1946-47
Europe*	1,508,100	1,205,100
Belgium Luxemburg	155,600	127,000
France	176,400	143,100
Netherlands	73,100	58,500
Norway	98,400	97,500
United Kingdom	321,600	297,600
Other Europe*	683,000	476,400
Asia	238,700	198,600
China and Formosa	8,200	4,900
India and Pakistan	8,600	6,100
Ceylon		
Japan proper	221,400	187,000
Other Asia	500	600
Africa	17,300	17,800
Egypt	200	200
Other Africa	17,100	17,600
Oceania	9,100	7,000
America	1,559,600	1,386,000
United States†	1,094,600	941,400
Canada	182,900	186,300
Chile	280,600	256,400
British West Indies		
Other American	2,100	1,900
World total	3,332,800	2,814,500

* Including Russian Zone of Germany.
† Including Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Pesticide Advisory Service Sales Agent for Emulsol Corp.

The Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has appointed the Pesticide Advisory Service, 37 Wall street, New York, technical sales representative in the agricultural, sanitation and industrial chemical manufacturing fields in New York State and northern New Jersey. Melvin Goldberg, head of the New York firm, will assist in the sales and service of the Emulsol Corporation's products.

Commercial Solvents Issues Benzene Hexachloride Data

A new booklet, "Benzene Hexachloride —Its Properties and Uses," has been issued by the agricultural division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, 17 East Forty-Second street, New York. Illustrated with tables and photographs, the booklet includes chemical, physical and insecticidal properties of benzene hexachloride, description of grinding methods and formulations, and insecticidal uses.

Wilkins Leaves Chase Bag

Ernest L. Wilkins has retired from the Chase Bag Company, Chicago, after forty-two years in the company's specialty division where he began as factory superintendent and later became manager of the Chase Goshen branch. At retirement, he was in charge of specialty sales at the Goshen factory, a position he held since 1941.

Fertilizer Output in France During 1947-48 Year Reported

Results of the fertilizer program in France during the 1947-48 season are believed to have been about the same as in the previous year, according to a recent report from Paris. Production of potassic fertilizers is improving and there has been an increase of 200,000 metric tons in the output of superphosphates, but production of nitrogenous materials has been declining, the report adds.

Trade Briefs

St. Regis Paper Company has appointed Logan G. Hill eastern sales manager of its multiwall bag division.

Fertilizer distribution in Greece during the 1947-48 crop year amounted to 107,000 metric tons, about 15 percent below the distribution during the previous year.

Phosphate rock production in Tunisia during the first half of 1948 totaled 1,000,368 metric tons, an increase of 13.6 percent over the output of 880,447 tons in the corresponding period of 1947.

Herbert L. Carpenter, president of the Carpenter Container Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected a vice-president of Grief Bros. Cooperage Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chemicals and allied products exported from Canada during the first six months of 1948 were valued at $41,198,000, compared with $42,698,000 in the corresponding period of 1947.

James J. Nelson, formerly sales representative, has been appointed eastern sales manager of the National Bearing Division of the American Brake Shoe Company, New York.

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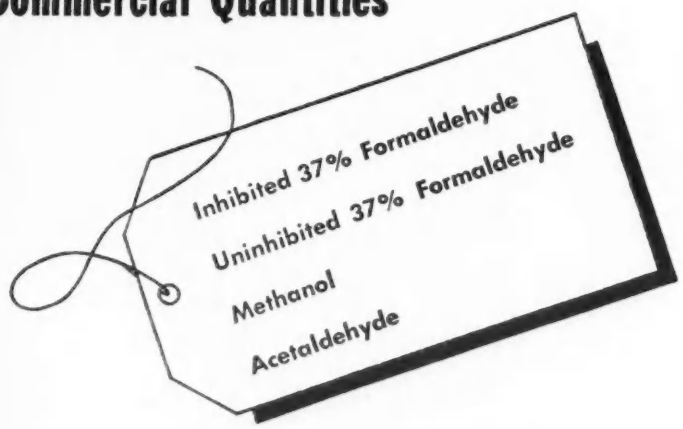

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Petroleum Derivatives

The weather provided most of the interest in the petroleum derivatives market last week. In California, cold winds and freezing temperatures produced spot shortages of liquefied petroleum gases. In the East, however, mild weather prevailed throughout most of the week and at least one maker of butane and propane was still offering spot cars at press time.

Apart from the weather, there was little change. Aromatic solvents moved steadily via contract channels, but there was little material to spare for spot buyers. Petroleum toluol was reported to be in lesser availability than xylol. Higher boilers and blends, also short, were said to be adequate insofar as regular customers were concerned. A producer of high flash said that both the 100-degree and 150-degree materials were scarce, with the former product in a better position than the latter. Prices were maintained in all areas.

With the exception of one seller, who reported balanced conditions, there was an abundance of aliphatics in the market. Offerings were freely available for prompt shipment. Demand was on the sluggish side. Listings were firm.

All but low-melting grades of paraffin were said to be in balance with demand. Low melts continued very scarce. Heptane, hexane and pentane were in excellent supply. Crude oil was quiet.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Supplies continued on a par with previous levels, short but still sufficient to cover needs of contract accounts. Petroleum toluol was in lesser availability than xylol during the week. Both materials, however, moved steadily to all regular customers, but the overall position was still too narrow to permit any offerings on spot. Activity of spot and export buyers increased, but with little tangible success. Prices held firm in all areas.

Higher boilers and blends, though short, were said to be adequate insofar as regular business was concerned. Bids from spot buyers were discouraged. A maker of 100-flash and 150-flash materials reported continued short supply positions, with the former in better shape than the latter. Quotations were stable.

Cleaners' Naphtha—With the exception of one seller, who reported balanced conditions, stocks of this solvent were said to be ahead of demand. Offerings were freely available to all comers for prompt shipment. The price structure was without change during the past week.

Lacquer Diluent—The market position of this aliphatic showed little variance from levels of previous weeks. Supplies continued abundant, and offerings in sizeable volume were available to all consumers. Demand continued steady. Listings were maintained.

Mineral Spirits—Although one producer reported balanced market conditions, there appeared to be no dearth of this material last week. Neither spot nor contract buyers reported any difficulty in locating stocks, as offerings continued freely available. Demand was still not all it might be, but the flow of business was steady. Quotations were constant.

Rubber Solvents — Prices were unchanged during the week, and there were no indications of any such move in the near future. Inventories continued heavy, and bids from all quarters were received. Buying interest was still a little slow.

Stoddard Solvent—The supply position remained excellent during the past week. Business was solicited from all buyers, both spot and contract. Consuming inquiry was still off a little, but a pickup was expected shortly. Prices were steady, and there was little indication of any early change anywhere in the market.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There was little change to report in this section during the week. Inventories continued heavy. Demand was on the sluggish side, but was expected to pick up within the next few weeks. Prices were maintained in all areas.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Because of the unseasonably mild weather in the East recently, at least one producer of this liquefied petroleum gas reported an unexpected loosening of stocks. At press time, this seller had several spot cars available for prompt shipment. However, it was emphasized that this was a temporary condition and would change overnight with the onset of low temperatures. Prices in group 3 were steady at 6c. per gallon, group 3.

Heptane—There was no change in the market position of this material during the past week. Stocks were abundant and available for prompt shipment to all buyers. Inquiry was steady, but moderate. Listings held fast at a range of 12½c. to 13½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Hexane—Previously good supply levels were maintained last week. Consuming interest was similarly unchanged, steady, but not heavy. The price structure was firm at a group 3 quotation of 13½c. to 14½c. per gallon, tanks.

Pentane—This section was without appreciable change during the past week. Inventories were ample. Offerings were available to all comers for immediate delivery. Consuming interest was moderate. Listings were stable at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Propane—Recent mild weather was reported to have eased stocks. At least one producer at press time was still offering this liquefied petroleum gas on spot. Demand was a little sluggish for this time of year, but a swift change was expected with the first sign of sustained winter weather. Prices were constant at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Waxes

Paraffin—Supplies of all waxes but low melts were said to be approximately in balance with demand last week. Low-melting paraffin continued very short. Crude-scale quotations were still not available on the open market, but fully refined continued firm at a range of 6.9c. to 8c. per pound, slabs, loose, carload, refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The market position continued unchanged last week, as postings held firm at all centers. Arrivals during the week totaled 240,706 barrels and 74,859 tons of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Bandar, Ras Tanura and Fahaheel.

The American Petroleum Institute reported a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs for the week ended January 1. The daily average output was 5,611,000 barrels, or 30,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,880,000 barrels were 96,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week and 243,000 barrels above the week ended January 3, 1948.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluent were moving steadily. Supplies are good, demand excellent. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Lighter fractions were moving in good volume due to the cold wave which has hit the West Coast. Prices are unchanged, but spot shortages have developed. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

The paraffin wax market was a bit tighter this week. Supplies are meeting the demand, which is very good. Prices are unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.45c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 10.875c., 11.15c. and 13.1c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 1 totaled 243,017,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 240,648,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,369,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,520,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 151,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,735,000 barrels, a decrease of 172,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Shale-Oil Patents Listing Published by Mines Bureau

Publication of the first substantially complete listing of American and foreign patents on shale-oil products has been announced by the Bureau of Mines. The list, "An Index of Shale-Oil Patent," includes all patents found on the records in the United States Patent Office up to January 1, 1945, with illustrated short descriptions of each claim. A companion volume listing patents on oil shale will be available in about a year.

In the index, the patent abridgements, or claims, are arranged numerically by national groups—United States patents in part I, other English-language patents in part II, and European-language patents in part III. Each part is followed by an index listing the inventors and assignees alphabetically. Patents which contain similar subject matter are arranged in appropriate groups following part III. Bulletin No. 467, "An Index of Shale-Oil Patents," may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 75 cents.

Shell Development Names Pegg N.Y. Office Manager

The Shell Development Company, research affiliate of the Shell Oil Company, has named John W. Pegg manager of its New York office. Mr. Pegg, who was formerly manager of the company's St. Louis marketing division, joined the organization in 1937 as an attorney. In 1945 he became manager of the legal department in New York, was appointed executive assistant to the marketing vice-president later the same year, and was named division manager in St. Louis on January 1, 1948.

Robert S. Mitchell has been named to succeed Mr. Pegg as manager of the St. Louis marketing division, and J. H. Hall has been appointed assistant to the marketing vice-president. Mr. Mitchell has been head of the company's special products department since 1946.

Stanolind Oil Appoints Swearingen to New Post

Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., has named John E. Swearingen executive assistant to J. E. Rouse, vice-president in charge of operations, to succeed Lewis Finch jr., who has been transferred to Fort Worth as division engineer. The company has also appointed G. F. Moore assistant operating superintendent of its manufacturing department.

Socony-Vacuum Expands Storage

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has completed its storage tank construction program in twenty-five cities in northeastern states. The additional tanks have a total capacity of more than 61,000,000 gallons.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The second week of the new year continued to see revisions in the prices of both basic products and intermediates in the coaltar market. Alphapicoline and pyridin both showed strength, but the 98 percent metacresol was down. The result was that the weekly index figure was unmoved from its previous position of 141.3.

The industry was still studying the schedules on some other materials and it was possible that there would be revisions noted next week. The changes that had already taken place had been expected from the first of the year, although some producers were not ready to announce their prices during the first week.

The biggest drop last week came in the 98 percent metacresol. It was reported that considerable competition had been felt from the lower percentage grades and because of that a price reduction was necessary. It was also noted during the week that the demand was falling off for naphthalene, as had been reported previously.

Phthalic anhydride was in an interesting position. For the first time since the war the material was being offered on the spot market, and in fairly good quantities. Supplies were easy, or at least relatively so. All output had been contracted for, of course, but just recently buyers were not taking all the material from the producers.

Some new prices of dyes had also been received during the past week. These were for materials that advanced on the first of the year but the recordings of them were not made until the producers had made up price lists, which were distributed during the past week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapicoline, 1c. per lb.
Pyridin, denaturing, 20c. per lb.
refined 2°, 10½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Metacresol, 98%, 24c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
141.3	141.3	151.3	146.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of the motor grade during the month of November amounted to 635,714 gallons. This represented a decrease of 8.4 percent, from the production of 694,277 which was recorded in October. November of 1948 was also lower than was the corresponding month in the previous year. The production for the month in 1947 was 962,400.

Last week the market was still quiet. It seemed that the talk of possible price revisions had played itself out, at least for the present time. Previously, there had been some indications that the listings might be revised, but at the same time there were other indications that the status quo would be maintained. Since some time had elapsed after the first of the year and there were no revisions made, observers felt that the market would probably hold to its present levels for the time being. Supplies were not particularly abundant, but they were obtainable and old, established customers were able to get enough to satisfy their immediate demands.

Coaltar—Production of the crude material in November amounted to 62,944,947 gallons. This was a decrease of 2.7 percent from the previous month, when 64,670,286 gallons were produced. The production in November of 1948 was slightly higher than that of November in the previous year, however, for during that time the output amounted to 62,271,000 gallons.

Supply of this material last week was still not entirely free, and there were no indications that it would ease up completely in the immediate future. On the other hand, demand was strong, and the indications were that it would continue that way for at least the immediate future. Carload and less carload lots were reported to be a bit easier than were tank-car quantities. There were no changes reported in the price structure of this item during the period under review, nor were there any indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

Creosote—November production of this material was reported to equal 2,431,780 gallons. This represented a decrease of 5.1 percent, when examined against the production of 2,562,096 in the month of October. November of 1948 saw a considerable falling off from the production of the comparable period in the previous year. During that time the output amounted to 3,331,800 gallons.

Another seller of this material joined the optimists' train last week when it predicted that 1949 would be a better year than was 1948. This producer said that it was expecting the railroads to do a good deal of heavy buying of the material for the treatment of poles and ties. A similar opinion was voiced a few weeks ago by another seller, who said that during 1949 the railroads had been buying from hand to mouth and that now there was a break due.

It had also been said that the generally depressed demand was due for a pickup this year. The previous year saw considerable reluctance on the part of buyers, and while the sellers patiently waited this out, they expected that by now the need for the material had built up into a considerable backlog and was likely to have a stimulating effect on the market. The higher cost of wood was also seen as a stimulus to buying. Producers of creosote pointed out that many users of wood were becoming aware of the value of preserving the material with creosote because the high cost might prevail for some time and would make wood replacements a costly process. Supplies of this item were still at high levels. Domestic production all through last year had been at a high point, and the product was brought into the country in large quantities from abroad. These conditions, in some cases, built up huge stockpiles, and while it was true that the demand was off, it seemed even slower because of the large quantities that were on the market. There were no changes reported in the price range during the period under review and none were expected for the immediate days to come. However, there was reportedly some shading of the 19½c. figure reported for orders of good size.

Cresol—The market for this item was reported to be in a quiet position last week, as far as price was concerned, but there was some change reported in the listings of the metacresol 98 percent.

Demand for domestic cresol was still said to be up to strong levels during the period under review, and all the indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. The item was still not entirely free as to availability and despite the best efforts of producers it did not appear that it would be so for the time being at least. The imported material was reported to be in a better position as far as supply was concerned. Stocks from abroad had been coming into the country rather steadily and in good quantity, and had helped build up a reasonably good amount of the material here.

Cresylic Acid — Another producer dropped its listings on this material last week, with the result that there were now only low-of-the-range prices being carried. Last week's action followed the first step taken towards lower prices several weeks back.

There was no great turnover reported in the supply of the imported material. The item was freely available but the potential buyers of it were not in the market for any great quantities. This condition had prevailed for some time. Users of the item were reported to be fairly well stocked with the item and as a result were not taking on any new supplies in appreciable quantity. Importers were said to be holding stocks of the item while waiting for the demand for it to pick up. There had of recent weeks been some reports of the supply of the domestic material easing up a bit, and although this was true, the material still remained somewhat tight because of the strong demand. Indications were that the demand would

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 8 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,277,370
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,077,160
Benzol	gals.	4,168,260
Coaltar	gals.	15,452,900
Creosote oil	gals.	860,544
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,043,792
Phenol	lbs.	242,028
Toluol	gals.	833,652
Xylol	gals.	188,244

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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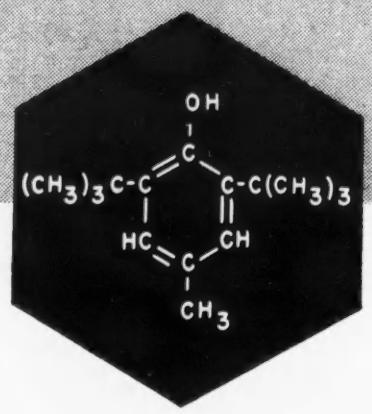

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Naphthalene—Production of the crude material, solidifying at less than 70° C., was reported to be 2,066,983 pounds for the month of November. This was a decrease of 18.8 percent from the previous month, when production amounted to 2,544,684 pounds. November's output, however, was considerably higher than that for the corresponding month in the previous year. During 1947 the output came only to 1,076,500 pounds. Production of the material solidifying at 70° and less than 79° C. reached 7,241,262 pounds during November. This represented an increase of 7.8 percent, for during the month before the output came only to 6,718,342 pounds. The November production for 1948 was slightly below that of the corresponding month in the previous year, for during that time the output amounted to 7,169,900.

There had been talk previously that the first of the year might possibly see some revisions in the price listings of this material, but that date passed and the quotations were still firm. There were no immediate indications that they would continue that way, but on the other hand there were no definite suggestions that they would be revised, so the situation evolved itself into anybody's guess as to what might happen. A check with major sellers last week indicated that the listings were still in effect and nothing absolutely certain could be learned about revisions.

Supplies were no longer very tight. Easings had been reported in the market for both the crude and the refined during recent weeks. Demand was also said to be slacking off and the fairly steady arrival of imported goods was helping to build up the stockpiles on this side of the water. The refined material used for mothballs and flakes was reported by one source to be something of a drug on the market. At any rate, supplies of it were free and the demand was not so great as to absorb the item at anything resembling a speedy rate.

Phenol—After recent fluctuations in the price of this material, the range remained unchanged during the past week for the 90-92 percent, the 80-84 percent and the USP. Two weeks ago one producer revised its prices and last week another followed suit, but there was still another who was holding to former listings which represented the high of the range, although the revisions by the other producers had served to furnish new figures for the low of the range. There were no particular changes reported in the supply and demand position of the technical grades although there had been reports that increased production was bringing with it an easing in the supply of the USP. However, this material was still reported to be somewhat on the tight side despite the better output.

Pyridin—Recently there had been revisions made in the listings of this material, affecting both the denaturing grades and the refined 2°. The new prices, as announced last week and late during the previous week, were now placed in the prices current to effect revisions in the ranges.

Production of the crude bases (dry basis) reached 66,813 gallons during the month of November, according to the latest reports available. This figure was above that for the previous month. During October it was reported that there was an output of 61,645 gallons. November production during 1948 was considerably above that for the corresponding month of the previous year, however, for during that period the output was only 59,900 gallons. Production of the refined 2° material came to 123,054 pounds during the month of November. This represented an increase of 52.6 percent over the previous month, for during the month of October the output amounted to only 80,630 pounds. November of last year was also higher than November of the previous year. During 1947 production amounted to 101,600 pounds.

The denaturing grades of pyridin were strongly in demand and could not be called entirely free as to supply, this despite the fact that of recent weeks there had been reports of easing in the supply condition. Tightness still prevailed in the market for the pharmaceutical and there were no indications that there would be any changes in this condition in the immediate days to come.

Solvent Naphtha—The price structure of this material was reported to be unchanged during the past week and there were no indications that there were any immediate revisions being planned. The crude heavy solvent, during the month of November, was reportedly turned out in the amount of 392,444 gallons, as opposed to 427,884 gallons during the previous

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month. This represented a decrease in output of 8.3 percent. The production in November of 1948 was also below that of November 1947, for during the latter period the output came to 453,800 gallons. The refined light solvent showed a gain, however, in November over October. November's production came to 44,936 gallons, as against 36,610 for the month before. This was a gain of 22.7 percent. The output in November of 1948 was far below that of November of the previous year, however, for during that time the production amounted to 71,900 gallons.

Although the supply of the refined item was shown to be improving, the demand for it was still being felt at high levels and the result was that there were still no great stocks of the material on the market. Some buyers were said to be having difficulty purchasing as much of the item as they needed, particularly at the time they wanted it. The crude continued to be tight without promise of any considerable easing in the immediate future. Demand was continuing at a strong rate and the indications were that it would remain that way for some time yet.

Toluol—Announcement was made last week by the last remaining producer that it was no longer selling material on a freight equalized basis and had gone over to a works basis, in line with action taken by other producers as a result of the decision in the Cement Institute case. Meanwhile the market for this material remained largely unchanged. Prices were not revised during the past week, despite the fact that for some time before that there had been talk that the new year might see revisions made in the listings. This had been a matter of conjecture all along, however, for there had also been comments made by reliable sources in which doubt was expressed that there would be any revisions.

There was something like a balance in the supply and demand position of this material, but this did not mean that the material was by any means free. For some time a tightness had prevailed in the market and although as of last week the supply and demand were nearing a comfortable relationship, the product was still considered a somewhat hard one to obtain. It was a general thing, however, for old, established customers to obtain enough of the material to satisfy at least their more immediate demands, but beyond that it could not be said that all buyers could be satisfied as fully and speedily as they might like.

Xylol—The freight equalized basis for shipping this material was dispensed with last week by the lone remaining producer, with the result that now all makers of the material were selling on a works basis. Prices remained steady during the week and the indications were that they would probably continue to do so at least for the immediate future. There had been controversial opinions expressed before the first of the year as to what might happen to the schedules after 1949 rolled around, but as of last week nothing had happened and it seemed likely that nothing would in the very immediate days to come.

The supply and demand picture was largely unchanged. There was an approximate balance, but if it could be distinguished by anything it was by a still-prevailing tightness. Established customers were pretty well taken care of but others might be expected to run into some difficulties in having their needs satisfied.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—This material was being quoted at 28½c. to 30c. last week in carload lots as the result of the action of one producer who had moved from the low of the range into the middle. The high of the range remained at 30c.

Betagammapicoline—Although this item had been watched with some interest, there were still no changes reported in the listings during the past week.

Metacresol — The 98 percent material dropped to 55c. a pound from 79c. last week in carloads and to 56c. from 80c. in less than carloads. Competition from the lower percentage grades was said to be responsible for the decreases.

Phthalic Anhydride — Pricewise there were no changes in the listings for this material last week. Supplies had become fairly easy both because of new production facilities and because of a decrease in demand. It was said that the oversold situation in the alkyd resins market was partly responsible. Producers reported that they had contracts for all of their output but that buyers were not taking the entire production. Sizeable quantities, for the first time since the end of the war, were said to be offered for spot buying.

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Chemical Industry Seen Violating Wage-Hour Law

On the basis of limited inspections in the chemicals and allied products manufacturing industry during the 1948 fiscal year, it was revealed that employers owed $251,609 to 4,344 of their employees as back wages because of violations of the Fair Labor Standards act (the Federal Wage and Hour Law) and the Public Contracts act.

This is shown in the 1948 annual report just submitted to the eighty-first Congress by William R. McComb, administrator of the Wage and Hour Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor. The report covers the twelve-month inspection period of the divisions ended June 30, 1948, during which 628 establishments in the chemicals manufacturing industry were inspected.

Failure to make proper payment for overtime work was found to be the most common type of violation, most of the back wages being allotted to employees for this reason. However, despite the forty-cents-an-hour minimum wage requirement of the Wage and Hour Law, part of the back wages was owed because some employees had not always been paid that amount. Violations of the child-labor provisions of the Wage and Hour Law and of the Public Contracts act also were disclosed.

Calco Appoints Dixon Phila. Dyestuffs Head

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed James Dixon manager of the dyestuffs department of its Philadelphia branch. Mr. Dixon joined the division in 1920, and in the following year opened its first Philadelphia office, covering the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Maryland territory. His headquarters are in the Terminal Warehouse building, 401 North Broad street, Philadelphia.

Forrestal Heads General Aniline's Ozalid Division

James Forrestal has been appointed general manager of the Ozalid Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. Acting general manager of the division since last May, Mr. Forrestal was formerly general sales manager of the Ansco film and camera division of General Aniline.

Koppers Sells Stock

A syndicate of seventy-five underwriting houses last week marketed an issue of 400,000 new shares of common stock of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, at $31 a share. The sale will help the company finance a two-year program of new installations, most in the chemical and tar products division, and to pay off the $2,604,000 remainder of the cost of a blast furnace and coke plant near Granite City, Ill.

Turner Joins Olson Sales Agency

Richard S. Turner, formerly associated with Messrs. Bingham & Co., New York, has become a partner in the import and export firm, the Olson Sales Agency, New York.

Miner Gets Perkins Medal

—*Continued from page 7*

tives as protein substitutes for farm animals is no longer a laboratory experiment, Mr. Miner emphasized. More than 2,000,000 tons of urea-containing feeds have already been fed to livestock in place of some of their ordinary plant protein feeds, such as cottonseed meal, soybeans, and alfalfa.

"When we realize that one of the serious world shortages is of protein, that here is a potential substitute for one-third of the protein now fed to ruminants, and that in the last analysis it can be made from the constituents of air and water, the tremendous potentialities become apparent," he said.

"There is no reason to suppose that, for example, by selection of strains of microorganisms to be ingested along with the non-protein nitrogen compounds, it may not be possible to make feasible the use of a still larger quantity of the animal's protein requirements in this form or even to make it possible to utilize these protein substitutes in the diet of domestic animals other than ruminants."

Microbes also can manufacture vitamins from relatively low-grade organic material, Mr. Miner pointed out, citing the familiar production of vitamin-containing yeast by microorganisms. Since this process can be carried on without the use of human food materials, he added, it may become an important source of these vitamins, as well as of protein, for animals.

Use of Waste Liquors

The recovery of twenty tons a day of a feed supplement containing riboflavin, or vitamin B_2, from the residue of a plant producing fermentation butanol, a kind of alcohol, was cited by Mr. Miner as another example of the service bacteria can perform.

The paper industry at present is financing a full-scale plant to determine the feasibility of utilizing the waste liquors from their factories in making yeast for food or feed, he noted.

An unusual new development in the use of microorganisms which has been reported recently, Mr. Miner said, is the discovery that a substance produced along with the antibiotic drug streptomycin can protect growing plants from powdery mildew, thus opening up the possibility of employing microbes to make fungicides.

Perhaps the most astounding possibilities of increasing the food supply are involved in the various suggestions for the use of water instead of soil as a medium for plant production, he continued, citing the initial investigations undertaken during and since World War II into the food potentialities of the minute sea organisms called plankton.

"It is easy to believe that if methods for culturing marine organisms useful for food could be developed, the possibilities are limitless," Mr. Miner stated.

Growing Fish Crop

"A more immediately feasible approach to the production of food by using water instead of soil is the growing of fish in ponds or lakes, the crop being vastly increased by the use of fertilizer materials of the type heretofore used on soil. The fish crop is said to be enormously increased by this means and the amount of labor involved in growing and harvesting this crop is said to be relatively small."

Also of great potential significance, according to Mr. Miner, is the work being done at the University of California on the food value of marine vegetation, ranging from slime to seaweed.

Mr. Miner made no attempt to controvert the "depressing array of facts and figures" compiled by some authorities to support their view that the human race is in grave danger of starving because it has mistreated the earth's soil. He emphasized, however, that "we do not eat soil."

"The foods we eat are composed in largest percentage of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, all of which elements are available in what appear to be ample quantities from air and water," Mr. Miner said. "The additional essential food elements of the inorganic class do not appear likely to become exhausted at such a rate as to affect importantly the starvation problem."

Mr. Miner expressed doubt, however, as to the practicality of the new science of hydroponics, which suggests that under completely soilless conditions food of good quality can be produced so long as fertilizers, sun and water are available.

One of the greatest scientific aids to food production, he said, is to be found in the development of new strains of food plants. Hybrid corn, for example, has added 20 percent to the nation's corn crop, or almost 700,000,000 bushels during 1948—enough to provide the caloric requirements, at 3,000 calories a day, of some 60,000,000 people for one year.

New insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides and herbicides already are cutting food losses substantially, according to Mr. Miner, who predicted that the combined efforts of chemists synthesizing compounds tailored to destroy specific pests and of entomologists studying the life processes of insects "will eventually result in the almost complete elimination of this serious source of food loss."

One authority recently estimated that less than one-eighth of the total agricultural acreage of the United States receives any sort of chemical treatment against fungi, weeds, insects or other pests, "which certainly indicates that the chances for improvement along these lines are very great," he said.

Chemists also can save huge quantities of grain, vegetables and fruits by devising better ways of safeguarding them during storage, Mr. Miner continued, and more powerful, non-toxic antioxidants can protect butter and other fat products from spoilage.

More efficient use of fertilizers can vastly increase crop yields, and nutritional research can point the way to more effective utilization of the foods we have, Mr. Miner added.

In the light of its enormous achievements up to now, he said, it is clear that "science can and will contribute importantly and effectively to the fight against starvation."

The Perkin Medal was presented to Mr. Miner by Dr. Marston T. Bogert, emeritus professor of chemistry in Columbia University, and former president of the American Chemical Society and of the International Union of Chemistry. Other speakers, who described the medalist's career and accomplishments, were Dr. Otto Eisenschiml, chairman of the board of the Scientific Oil Compounding Company, Chicago, and Dr. Henry L. Cox, general manager of the chemical division of the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill.

The dinner was sponsored jointly by the Society of Chemical Industry, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the Electrochemical Society.

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Various producers in the alcohol market were quoting different prices under a spread of 2½ to 3 cents per gallon. Prices were reduced by this amount in some sections of the industry, but some producers held quotations of the previous week firm.

The price movements in this market were few last week as trading in many items was slow. Because of the increased freight rates corn syrup advanced another 5 cents per 100 pounds. Silver nitrate dropped 1¼ cents per ounce, reflecting the lower metal market established some weeks ago. Agar was reported to be lower by 15 cents per pound. Cocoa butter, reflecting the price of beans, was down. Skimmed milk powder was off 1½ cents.

The menthol market was quite slow, and there were potential factors which would indicate a lower price in the coming months. Mercurials were still unchanged in price, with the volume of business maintaining a very low level. Pharmeceuticals in general were slowly recovering from the holiday lull of recent weeks.

Glycerin was expected to decline in price at an indefinite time, but probably during the current quarter, depending upon the degree of impact which synthetic glycerin develops on those industries which make things from glycerin.

The ketone solvents were firm in price, as were also the ester solvents. On amyl acetate, not all producers of synthetic material had as yet gone along with the lower price schedules of other producers established the previous week. This also applied to refined fusel oil, and isoamyl alcohol.

Isopropyl alcohol remained unchanged in price, the firmness of which was related to the performance of the ethyl alcohol market. Castor bean imports were heavy, on arrivals of materials previously purchased. Virtually no trading was being done in castor beans at their current offerings. Formaldehyde was unchanged from pre-holiday levels.

Increasing manufacturing costs, labor, and freight rates were combining to cause an advance in price February 1 on cinchophen, sodium cinchophen, sulphamerazine, sulphathiozole, and sulphadiazine together with their sodium salts. A new form of riboflavin, claimed to be twelve times more soluble than the regular USP material, is now on the market at a premium of $50 per kilo over the USP price.

Acetone—The supply situation on this item remained quite ample to meet all demands. Prices were firm as shipments in substantial volume moved into consuming industries.

Acid, Aminoacetic—Supplies of this material were reported as quite ample to meet the current demand, which was sufficient to cause a steady flow of substantial quantities. Prices were firm in the range of $1.50 per pound in 100 pound lots. No price change was expected in the immediate future.

Acid, Folic—This material continued to grow into more extensive use, and was maintaining a firm market position under a price structure of $2 per gram.

Acid Mandelic — The demand for this phenylglycollic acid was reported as moderate, and moved in a steady flow of limited quantities.. Ample supplies were available to meet all demands. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Acid Nicotinic—This vitamin material was in good supply and continued to move in greater volume under the pressure of seasonal demand. Prices were firm at $8 per kilo in lots of 50 kilograms or more. Production of this item and of nicotinamide were unreported for October, but stood at 95,758 pounds in September.

Agar—Not a great deal of business was done locally, possibly because major manufacturing consumers were holding aloof until such time as new crop agar should be put up for bid in Japan. That time is almost here; local importers indicated that in about two weeks time, the crop would be put up for bid. On the spot, the market was lower at $3.10 for No. 1 Kobe and importers so quoting added that the import cost of today and in the future will likely be higher than the spot price of $3.10 suggested. The American consul general at Hong Kong has reported that exports to the United States from that British crown colony during the period January-August, 1948, totaled 54,502 pounds; August exports alone totaled 27,589 pounds.

Alcohol—In some sections of the market, official price quotations were off from 2½ to 3 cents per gallon, while there were other major producers who had not as yet followed the reduction, and were holding the previous week's quotations firm. Accordingly, OPD price listings on alcohol show a spread in all quotations.

Butyl Acetate—This solvent was firm in price last week, and no immediate break in the market could be foreseen. Supplies were reported as ample to meet all calls, with demand steady but moderate.

Butyl Alcohol—The butyl alcohol market on the normal fermentation material was firm at former levels, and not expected to change. Accordingly, the other butyl alcohols were firm in price.

Castor Oil—Prices quoted on oil were unchanged from levels of the previous week. Beans for shipment from Brazil were recently quoted at $125 per long ton, ex Brazilian ports. Latest cables from the prime source quoted beans for shipment in January-February at a firm level of $125. There was virtually no trading at this level.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 106,725 bags equivalent to 16,008,750 pounds, compared with 11,043 bags or 1,656,450 pounds since January 1, and 44,346 bags or 6,901,900 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1, amounted to 117,768 bags equivalent to 17,665,200 pounds, compared with 110,492 bags or 16,723,800 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cinchophen—An increase in price of 50c. per pound on this phenylcinchoninic acid and also on its sodium salt, was due to become effective February 1. The supply of these materials was reported as quite adequate, and material was moving steadily under moderate demand, which was temporarily off at the holiday period.

Cocoa Butter — Prices on beans have been on the decline and their availability has been such as to turn the market definitely in favor of buyers. Manufacturers of cocoa butter who sell in carlot quantities stated last week that goods on that basis were available at 61c. per pound.

Corn Syrup—A price advance of 5c. per 100 pounds became effective on this item last week as a result of the increase in freight rates which also became effective last week. Supplies were reported as adequate and the material was moving in good volume against a steady demand.

Dicumarol — This anticoagulant was firmly priced in lots of 5 pounds or more at $18 per pound. Prices were not expected to show any change in the immediate future. Demand was steady for small limited quantities.

Ethylacetoacetate — The current price structure of this item stood at 45½c. per pound in tankcar quantities, 47c. in drum carlots, and 47½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Fishliver Oils—The price structure of fish oils as quoted in the OPD prices current section was generally firm. A firm market position on the West Coast was also reported with supplies short and prices unchanged.

Formaldehyde—On a 37 percent weight basis, the production figures reported for this item in October stood at 57,323,108 pounds, compared with 49,565,550 pounds in September.

The market position of formaldehyde was one of abundant supply, moving under a price structure that has held firm since late 1948. The demand for formaldehyde was somewhat below expectation, and at the same time additional producers have come upon the market with substantial quantities of material. Accordingly, the price position has been somewhat weakened in certain areas where a delivered price was adopted. The chief factor that prevents the price of formaldehyde from dropping still further, is the firm position of methanol from which it is made.

Glycerin—The glycerin supply was considered in most sources to be in good shape. Prices were still being quoted on natural material at former levels, but the feeling was expressed that prices would

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn syrup, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 15c. per lb.
Alcohol, ethyl, 2½c. to 3c. per gal.
Milk powder, skimmed, ½c.-1½c. per lb.
Silver nitrate, 1¼c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
258.4	258.4	258.6	256.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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soon decline, perhaps in another 30 days. However, some adjustment was generally viewed likely before the end of the first quarter.

The reason for the expected price adjustment was of course the production of synthetic glycerin which has been coming on the market in ever increasing quantities. When the volume of synthetic production reaches a sufficient amount to exert an impact upon industry, prices may be reduced. Such price reduction would be the result of competitive influences in the products made from glycerin, rather than the threat of a relatively small amount of synthetic glycerin moving at lower prices, to a huge amount of natural glycerin at a higher price.

For example, alkyd resins manufactured from glycerin are currently being sold in a market which is over-supplied by an amount estimated to be as much as 30 percent. Accordingly, a very acute competitive situation in alkyd resins exists in which prices have been cut to a point where profit margins, which normally are very narrow, have shrunken in many instances to almost the vanishing point.

Therefore, those alkyd resin manufacturers who have contracts for synthetic glycerin, would have a distinct advantage if it were priced at the equivalent of 24c. per pound delivered. Conceivably they could price some of the consumers of natural glycerin out of the alkyd resin business. To protect their customers, natural glycerin producers will find it necessary to go along. The situation is not so imminent, however, that prices could not be reduced by a gradual decline rather than a large sudden drop. Any such sudden large drop could hurt certain refiners seriously.

Iodine, Crude — The price of crude iodine remained unchanged from levels which have prevailed for many months. During the first six months of 1948, the production of iodine in Chile increased to 634,472 kilos, compared to 571,244 kilos during the corresponding period of 1947.

Isopropyl Acetate—This material remained firm in price, unaffected by the reduction in the price of synthetic and natural amyl acetate. The butyl and ethyl ester solvents were holding up to former levels, and isopropyl acetate could be expected to remain firm until these items moved. No price movements in these solvents, however, was in prospect for the immediate future.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Prices on this material were holding at 37½c. per gallon for the 91 percent grade, with the 95 percent and the 99 percent quoted 2c. and 4c. higher, respectively. The price was firm only to the extent that ethyl alcohol might remain firm within narrow limits. Any marked drop in alcohol prices would have the effect of depressing the price structure of isopropyl alcohol further, especially since no price change was made at the previous week when ethyl alcohol dropped ½c., and the rubbing alcohol type of the denatured 23-H formula fell to the level of 91 percent isopropyl.

Menthol—On the spot, trade dawdled to the point where even jobbing orders would receive a hearty welcome. The latest price received from Brazil was $18 per kilo, c & f New York in bond. This would work out at about $8.18 per pound to which figure would have to be a duty of 50c. per pound, making $8.68, and an insurance charge not known at this time. The offering referred to above was for the February-March position. Spot quotations were $9 per pound as a minimum of open quotes but the market was soft and it was admitted that buyers willing to submit a reasonable bid stood an excellent chance of its being accepted. Exports from Hong Kong during January-August totaled 5,095 pounds, according to the American consul general at that point. The August outmovement alone was 1,800 pounds.

Methylethyl Ketone—A firm price position was being maintained on this item, with no indications of any price change in the immediate future. Supplies were still abundant, and production capacity was such that the market could stand a marked increase in demand without producing any shortage.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — The demand for this material was reported as steady, supplies abundant, and prices firm. However, should a change develop in certain of the ester solvents, the price structure of this item would be affected. There were complaints made in the trade by protective coating consumers of material on the market which was of a particularly bad odor and thought to be off standard in this respect.

Milk Powder — Government purchases of this material have been discontinued and cannot be resumed until proper authority is granted. Prices on whole dry milk of both the spray and the roller process were not much affected because of very slow market demand that was limited to sales on order. Asking prices on spray process whole powder were in the range of 34c. to 42½c. per pound on the 26 percent grade, and on the 28 percent grade

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the range was on the order of 40c. to 43½c.

More active trading, of course, existed in the skimmed milk powder market where prices had declined to a range of 12½c. to 14¼c. per pound for the roller process material, and to a range of 13½c. to 15¼c. for the spray process material.

The market was irregularly lower because of a highly competitive situation made more acute by the cessation of government buying. In addition the market was confused by the offering of substantial amounts of unbranded goods at lower than listed levels and strong efforts were being made to move distressed lots.

Milk Sugar—Production of crude milk sugar for November was 2,224,000 pounds, compared with 754,000 pounds a year ago. The past fall the seasonal decline was considerably less sharp than in 1947. During the period of January through November, production totaled 21,384,000 pounds, which was only a 1 percent gain over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Meanwhile the production of technical grade refined milk sugar in November was 160,000 pounds, off 30 percent from a year ago. Output of the refined USP grade for November was 606,000 pounds, compared with 580,000 pounds in November of 1947, a gain of 4 percent. The total output for the first 11 months of 1948 was 8,933,000 pounds, a decline of 16 percent from the same period of 1947.

Marketwise, the price structure remained firm at former levels, and supplies were quite adequate.

Penicillin and Salts—This material continued to move in large quantities at the recently established lower prices, and shipment of export quantities was appreciably on the increase. No change in this market was expected in the immediate future, and a continuation of abundant domestic supplies was anticipated. Production in October amounted to 8,620,538 million Oxford units, compared with 6,110,789 million Oxford units in September.

Propylthiouracil—This material moved in small quantities because of the nature of the product and end-use, but demand was generally steady under a firm price structure of $50 per kilogram.

Riboflavin—A special riboflavin is now on the market which is claimed by the manufacturer to be twelve times more soluble than the regular USP grade. It's current price is quoted at $175 per kilo.

Silver Nitrate—Suppliers have readjusted prices downward on the CP crystals, establishing the following schedule: 2,500 ounce lots, 447⅞c. per ounce; 1,000 ounce lots, 46⅝c.; 500 ounce lots, 46⅞c. and 250 ounce lots, 47⅛c.

Streptomycin—Both the regular salts and the dihydro product were in strong demand under a firm price position at the recently established lower levels. Production was steadily on the increase in recent months due in large part to expanded production facilities. October production stood at 5,462,057 grams, compared with 4,269,005 grams in September, according to a report from the Tariff Commission.

Sugar — Shipments of CCC sugar through December 1948, the Department of Agriculture announced, amounted to approximately 1,151,067 short tons of Cuban raw, Peruvian raw, and Javan. Under the U. S. Army program 509,190 short tons went to Germany, 456,475 tons to Japan, and 40,966 tons to Korea. Under the U. S. Foreign Aid program 60,852 tons went to Italy and 29,309 tons to Austria. Under the ERP, Austria also received 54,275 tons.

The 1948 purchase of Cuban sugar which was previously announced by the Department of agriculture as 1,238,000 short tons, has been reduced by 11,000 tons because of the hurricane damage. Accordingly, the revised figure stood at 1,227,000 tons. Approximately 131,500 tons of Cuban sugar remained unshipped on January 1.

Trade Briefs

William S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has announced a new length-of-service bonus plan for all employees.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has appointed John Hogan director of advertising. Mr. Hogan was formerly advertising production manager.

William M. Holmes, chairman of the board of Jacqueline Cochran, Inc., will head the retail trades section of the 1949 Red Cross fund drive.

Pharmaceuticals and chemicals were among the principal products exported from the bizonal area of Germany to Greece during the first five months of 1948.

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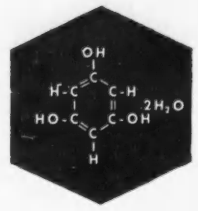

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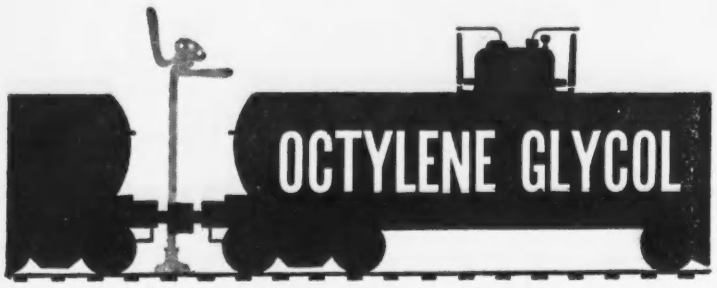

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Hoffmann-La Roche Names Product Control Director

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of E. G. E. Shafer as director of product control. Mr. Shafer's responsibility embraces the control of all products produced for sale by the company. He joined Hoffmann-La Roche in 1935, and prior to that was associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Wyeth, Inc.

Parenteral Drug Ass'n Plans Dinner January 21

The Parenteral Drug Association will hold a dinner at the New Yorker hotel, New York, on January 21, at 6:30 p.m. The guest speaker will be Dr. Robert T. Stormont, director of the division of medicine of the Food and Drug Administration, who will discuss "The Development and Present Status of Parenteral Drugs in Medicine."

Smith, Kline & French Labs. Reviews 1948 Research Grants

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has awarded a total of seventy-three grants, amounting to $314,761, in support of medical research during 1948, according to W. Furness Thompson, vice-president in charge of research. Twenty-seven of the grants were made to twenty medical schools, Mr. Thompson said, and the remainder to institutes, clinics and individual investigators.

Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

paint manufacturing plant was opened in Chelsea and development work on its line of paint products was instituted. The organization was subsequently acquired by the Unexcelled Chemical Corporation.

Arthur M. Dietrich

Arthur M. Dietrich, vice-president in charge of production of the Baker Castor Oil Company, Jersey City, N. J., died January 11 at his home in South Orange, N. J. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Dietrich first became associated with the Baker Castor Oil Company at its Kansas City plant, moving to Jersey City in 1905 to assist his father, who was in charge of production at that time. He was subsequently placed in charge of the Jersey City plant, and was elected a vice-president a number of years ago.

William F. Kemble

William F. Kemble, retired director and treasurer of Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., died recently in Methodist hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

Mr. Kemble had started his career with the National Lead Company and served as superintendent of its Crooks Works, at Mill Basin, Brooklyn. He had also served as manager of William Harvey, Ltd., tin smelting company, partly owned by the National Lead Company, and during the first World War built the first American tin smelter. He had retired from the Patino organization in 1940.

Laurence G. Meads

Laurence G. Meads, president of the Murphy Paint Division of the Interchemical Corporation, died recently in Roosevelt hospital, New York. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Meads, who was also head of the standard coated products and trades sales divisions of the Interchemical Corporation, had been associated with that organization since 1933. Until 1946 he was also president of the Aridye Corporation, a subsidiary of Interchemical. Prior to his association with Interchemical he was a partner in the Blackman Company.

Charles Knupfer, retired vice-president of the Carborundum Company, died January 11 at his home in Niagara Falls, N. Y. He had retired from the abrasives company eighteen months ago.

Gordon W. Jewett, a sales representative of the Johns-Manville Corporation, died January 9 at his home in Manchester, Conn. He was fifty years old.

David A. Nemser, head of the New England technical section of the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, died recently at his home in West Hartford, Conn. He was fifty-one years old.

Albert R. Pfeltz, vice-president in charge of purchasing and traffic of the American Can Company, died recently at his home in Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

LeRoy E. Putnam, sr., a chemical engineer formerly associated with the Standard Oil Company in China and the Philippines, died January 10 at his home in New Providence, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old. For the past twenty-five years he had been head of his own business in New York.

Thomas D. Taggart, jr., former president of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company, died recently at his home in French Lick Springs, Ind. He was sixty-three years old.

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Tilden Celebrating 125th Anniversary

The Tilden Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New Lebanon, N. Y., is celebrating this year its 125th anniversary. It is said to be the oldest pharmaceutical manufacturing house in the United States.

The company was founded in 1824 by Elam Tilden and in its early years sold over 160 crude drugs, various extracts, juices, ointments, pills and syrups. Today, the company's catalog lists more than 300 modern pharmaceutical products. Henry Tilden joined his father in building up the business.

Under Henry Tilden the company continued to prosper. It was he who, in 1848, originated the first alcoholic fluid extract ever produced, and for many years the company supplied practically all the fluid extracts used in the United States. It was about the same time that the company took over the ownership of a glass bottle factory, which it operated near New Lebanon until 1890.

In 1880, J. Harry Cox left the employ of Hull, Drug Brokers, New York, became associated with the Tilden Company, and was its president at the time of his death in 1942. His son, W. Gordon Cox, is president now. Vice-president is Mrs. Augusta Tilden West.

German Export Controls Eased

Export controls have been removed from most items leaving Germany, but a list has been published of items for which prior approval of the export control document must be obtained from either the Joint Export-Import Agency or the German Administration of Economics. Among the items which the German Administration of Economics must approve are the following:—

Fertilizers; controlled chemicals and raw drugs; insulin, penicillin and streptomycin; oils and fats; natural waxes; resins and gums; tanning agents; alcohols; mineral oils; bauxite, alumina, kaolin and other rare earths.

Schwarz Labs Issues Price List

A new price list of fine chemicals is now available from Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. The list includes a large number of yeast derivatives and related organic compounds for use in biochemical and biological research and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. The list also includes various new Schwarz chemicals which have not hitherto been available. Copies of the new price list may be obtained by addressing Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth street, New York 17, N. Y.

Commerce Dept. Issues Market Summary Series

Present and potential markets for consumer and industrial goods in continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii are pinpointed in a series of fifty-one statistical reports released recently by the Department of Commerce.

The series, entitled "Business Establishments, Employment and Taxable Pay Rolls," consists of one summary report for the United States (including Hawaii and Alaska), one for each of the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, and one for Hawaii and Alaska.

The reports are designed to assist marketing executives, sales managers and advertising officials in planning geographical market potentials, sales quotas, and advertising expenditures by pointing out important areas of business and industrial concentration. Data are included for 255,154 manufacturing establishments, 862,876 retailing units, 235,477 wholesale units, and over 500,000 service units.

The reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., or from Department of Commerce field offices at prices ranging from 5 cents to 40 cents, according to size, for individual reports, or at $7 for the complete set of fifty-one reports.

Trade Briefs

Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., had added Theodore M. Vial to the staff of its research department.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has added John L. Del Mar to the staff of its advertising department.

Eastman Kodak Company has appointed Daniel I. Mayne director of its patent department, to succeed Newton M. Perrins.

Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has appointed Vincent J. Calcagno general manager of its New York buying offices.

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N.Y. AIC Chapter To Meet January 27

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemicals will meet at the Downtown Athletic Club on January 27 at 6:30 p.m. Featured speaker at the meeting will be Dr. R. W. Pilcher, associate director of research of the American Can Company, who will discuss "The Rating and Evaluation of Chemists." In his talk, Dr. Pilcher will discuss the principles and methods which insure scientific estimates of the worth of technical personnel of all levels of accomplishment.

APMA Eastern Sections

—Continued from page 4

Dr. Gustav J. Martin, National Drug Company, who will present the research department's view; Dr. Francis Chilson, industrial consultant, who will speak on production and packaging; Roland J. Dahl, E. R. Squibb & Sons, who will discuss the sales, promotion and advertising angle, and Francis C. Brown, Schering Corporation, who will present management's viewpoint.

Medical Section

The medical section will hold a dinner meeting on February 7, which will be addressed by Dr. E. E. Nelson, Food and Drug Administration, on "New Drug Requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," and Dr. D. K. Kitchen, Bristol-Myers Company, who will discuss "Development and Commercial Distribution of New Products."

Production Section Meeting

The production section will hold morning, luncheon and afternoon sessions on February 8, with W. O. Brewer, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, presiding.

The morning session will hear an address on "Production Phase of New Product Development," by Charles O. Kendall, E. R. Squibb & Sons. There will also be three discussion groups, under the leadership of Adolph Tiesler, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company; A. J. Gerathy, Schering Corporation, and Wilbur Jones, S. E. Messengill Company.

The luncheon speaker will be George P. Larrick, assistant commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and the afternoon session will consist of three discussion groups on manufacturing equipment. Leading the discussions will be Charles H. Pressel, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; R. L. Brault, Buffington's, Inc., and Harry Rementer, National Drug Company.

Sales and Advertising Section

The meeting of the sales and advertising section on February 9 will feature panel discussions at morning and afternoon sessions, with Hugh Craig, editor of OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER, acting as moderator at both sessions.

The morning's panel discussion will be concerned with increasing the productivity of the detailing program. R. A. Anderson, vice-president of Bristol Laboratories, will discuss "Compensation, Incentive Plans, Bonuses, Expenses;" Arthur F. Peterson, marketing and management consultant, will speak on "Selection and Training," and Richard A. Wagner, manager of the professional service department of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, will discuss "Supervision, Office and Field—Selection and Training of Supervisors."

In addition, the morning session will hear an address entitled "The Medical Convention—Pain in the Neck or Profit Maker," by Edward Greif, public relations counsel, and a discussion of "Direct Mail" by Mrs. Helen Haberman, William Douglas McAdams, Inc.

The panel discussions at the afternoon session will be on the topic "How We Run a Sales Meeting," with discussions by three pharmaceutical sales managers and one outsider. O. B. Newton jr., sales manager of C. B. Fleet & Co., Lynchburg, Va., will present the method used by a pharmaceutical house with a small staff; Frank H. Pratt, domestic sales manager of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Company, will speak for a pharmaceutical house with a medium size staff; Harry Wendt jr., director of Lederle Laboratories, will speak for a pharmaceutical house with a large staff, and O. F. Minor, divisional sales manager of Shell Oil Company, will present the views of a firm outside the pharmaceutical industry.

In addition, there will be an address on "Distribution, Advertising and Promotion of New Drug Products" by B. J. Todd, vice-president in charge of marketing of Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation.

Trade Briefs

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., recently held a meeting of representatives of its subsidiaries for the purpose of exchanging views on pharmaceutical business throughout the world.

R. L. Watkins Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc., is using two network radio shows and a New York television show five days a week for three weeks to promote a premium offer for "Dr. Lyons" tooth powder and paste.

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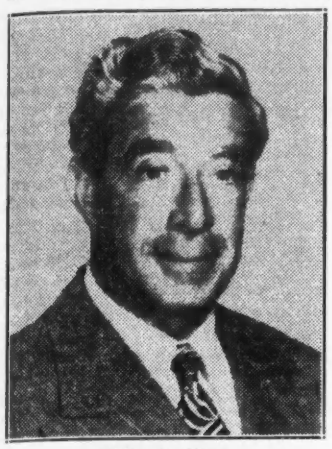
Philip A. Hunt Opens Sixth Plant in N. J.

The Philip A. Hunt Company, manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., last week marked its fortieth anniversary by opening its sixth plant, at Palisades Park, N. J. The plant, now in operation, is



Philip A. Hunt

manufacturing chemicals principally for the photographic field and the graphic art industries.

The company, organized by Mr. Hunt in 1909, opened the Chicago branch in 1931. It was a self-contained unit, equipped for manufacturing and warehousing. Other branches were opened at Cleveland in 1932, Cambridge, Mass., in 1934, and Los Angeles in 1945. The new, Palisades branch also contains the company's largest research laboratory.

Parenteral Solutions Test Methods Being Investigated

Representatives of the combined pharmaceutical contact committee and committees of the USP and the National Formulary met in New York at the Russell hotel on January 11 for a further consideration of the problem of clarity of parenteral solutions.

It was decided at the meeting to appoint a sub-group of six members to consider all suggestions made for improving the technique of testing ampuls for clarity for probable inclusion in an interim revision of the USP and NF.

Two suggestions were made at the meeting, one by the group from the contact committee and one by Dr. Carl Walter, associate professor of surgery at Harvard University. Dr. F. H. Wiley, chief of the chemical branch of the division of medicine of the Food and Drug Administration, also participated in the discussions, but offered no definite recommendations for improving testing procedures.

At the present time, the examination of parenteral solutions for clarity is done under a strong light that reflects from the particles that may be in the solution. This is not considered desirable because it does not give an accurate measurement of either the number or size of the particles. Only the reflection of the light itself is seen and not the actual particles that may be present.

It was proposed by the contact committee that this method of testing be replaced by one that would simulate a window light comparable in area and quality with that from a north window on a clear summer day. Such a light, it was stated, would disclose the presence of the particles themselves, and not just a reflection.

The other proposal, by Dr. Walter, was that a study be made of the possible use of some mechanical device for counting the number of particles, such as through the use of photographic techniques. A tolerance table could then be set up that would establish the number of particles that would be permitted in solutions.

Much of the discussion at the meeting centered on the clinical aspects of the problem. It was pointed out that there is a wide margin of safety between the number of particles which may be considered harmful and the number usually found in properly prepared parenteral solutions.

It was emphasized that there has been but comparatively few unfavorable clinical reports of parenteral solutions that have proven harmful because of the presence of an excessive amount of foreign matter and it was felt that the element of danger has been overemphasized by control authorities.

Laboratory Supplies Catalog Issued

The Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a new catalog of laboratory operating supplies. The publication gives descriptions and prices on approximately 3,000 items of equipment and supply for laboratories.

Spencer Kellogg to Be Host

Officers and directors of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., will be host to thirty-two members of the board of governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms at a luncheon on January 20 at the Buffalo Club. This is one of the highlights of the annual meeting of the board, to be held in Statler hotel in Buffalo on January 20 to 22.

Duke Elects Gross Vice-Pres.

Duke University, Durham, N. C., has elected Dr. Paul M. Gross vice-president in charge of its educational division. Dr. Gross will continue as dean of the graduate school, but will be relieved as chairman of the chemistry department.

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AMMONIUM CARBONATE — 20 dms. American British Chemical Supply, Bristol City, Bristol

ANILIN COLORS—27 kgs. Geigy & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
127 dms. Ciba & Co, Arnedijk, Rotterdam

ANISEED OIL—10 cms. Consumers Import Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
5 dms. W J Bush Aromatics Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

ANTIMONY ORE—6,000 cs. Foreign Trade Office, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai

ARABIC GUM—1,250 bgs. R D Heins, City of Carlisle, Port Sudan
300 bgs. Bank of New York, City of Carlisle, Port Sudan
250 bgs. S B Penick & Co, City of Carlisle, Port Sudan

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—119,701 bbls., Imperial Oil, Ltd. Hammerfest, Puerto La Cruz

BABASSU KERNELS—12,479 bgs. General Foods Corp, Sheridan, Parnahyba
833 bgs. Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Sheridan, Parnahyba

OIL—220 tons. Procter & Gamble Co, Mormactern, Sao Luiz

BAUXITE ORE—3,121 tons. American Cyanamid Co, Dolores, Everton

BEEF GLANDS—59 cs. Eli Lilly & Co, Agwidale, Havana

BEESWAX—31 bgs. R B Wilson Co, Helen, Ciudad, Trujillo
8 bgs. Wessel, Kulenkampff, Helen, Puerto Plata
10 bgs. Machado & Co. Helen, Puerto Plata
55 bgs. Will & Baumer Candle Co, Agwidale, Havana
23 bgs. General Import, Inc, Agwidale, Havana
280 bgs. Samuel Zeitlins Sons, Mormacelm, Fortaleza

BLUE BALL CLAY—450 tons. United Clay Mines Corp, Bristol City, Bristol

BERYL ORE—550 bgs, Beryllium Corp, Mormactern, Cabedello
300 bgs. Metal Traders, Inc, Mormactern, Cabedello

BISMUTH—34 cs. Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Isabel, Callao

BLOOD, DRIED—1,093 bgs. H J Baker & Bros, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires

BONES—663 bgs. Rogers Manufacturing Co, Mormacstar, Santos

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—182 bbls. Lo Curto & Funk Co, Yvonne, Santos

CALCIUM CARBONATE—500 bgs. H J Baker Bros, Bristol City, Bristol

CARAWAY SEED—700 bgs, Zaloam Bros, Ampac Los Angeles, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Catz American Co, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
100 bgs. Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—66 bgs. Natural Products Co, Celestial, Fortaleza
56 bgs. Cornelius & Suhr Co, Celestial, Fortaleza
110 bgs, E A Bromund Co. Celestial, Fortaleza
11 bgs. William Diehl Co. Celestial, Fortaleza
66 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Celestial, Fortaleza
55 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc, Celestial, Fortaleza
56 bgs. Bunker Hill, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs. Beaver Products, Bunker Hill, Rio de Janeiro
110 bgs. Wessel, Duval & Co, Loide Cuba, Fortaleza
224 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormacstar, Fortaleza
145 bgs. Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacstar, Fortaleza
448 bgs. Mormacstar, Fortaleza
68 bgs. Frank B Ross & Co, Mormacstar, Fortaleza
112 bgs. Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
32 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
333 bgs, Sheridan, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Chase National Bank, Sheridan, Fortaleza
99 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Sheridan, Fortaleza
55 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
501 bgs, Sheridan, Parnahyba
876 bgs. Wax & Rosin Products Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
156 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
33 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
33 bgs, J W Hanson Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
55 bgs, Natural Products Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
56 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Cera
64 bgs. W M Allison & Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
33 bgs. General Wax Ref Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
145 bgs, Frank B Ross & Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Smith, Nichols Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
55 bgs, F W Steadmeyer Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza
55 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Mormactern, Fortaleza

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Rio Primero, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, The Borden Co, Bunker Hill, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Buenos Aires

CASHEW NUT OIL—25 dms, Brasil Oiticica Co, Mormacstar, Fortaleza

CASSIA—50 bls. Hismoco American Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
100 bls, Arnhold & Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
168 bls, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

OIL—10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
10 dms, J Berlage Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
10 dms, New York Trust Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong
10 dms, Nordo Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

CASTOR [illegible] bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Celestial, Recife
3,337 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Celestial, Recife
13,261 bgs. Baker Castor Oil Co, Celestial, Fortaleza
7,360 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Rio Primero, Santos
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Bunker Hill, Salvador

CASTORBEANS—8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Cuba, Santos
3,398 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Cuba, Bahia
6,212 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Cuba, Fortaleza
850 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Loide Cuba, Bahia
2,540 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Mormacstar, Santos
6,375 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacstar, Santos
5,100 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormacstar, Salvador
1,710 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacstar, Salvador
7,250 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Fortaleza
6,833 bgs, Bunge Corp, Sheridan, Parnahyba
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Sheridan, Parnahyba
1,575 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, A Mitchell Palmer, Ceara
4,715 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Ceara
3,231 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, A Mitchell Palmer, Santos
200 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Doros, Port au Prince
375 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Doros, Aux Cayes
3,386 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactern, Macaio
3,387 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormactern, Maceio
6,620 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormactern, Cabedello
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormactern, Cabedello

OIL—200 tons, Arnold L Friemel, Bunker Hill, Recife

COALTAR DYE—12 dms. Wilson Export & Import Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam

COCOA CAKE—833 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bunker Hill, Bahia
400 bgs, J Henry Schroder Co, Loide Cuba, Bahia

COCONUT OIL—405 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
1,065 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Chastine Maersk, Manila

CODLIVER OIL—300 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Topdalsfjord, Bergen

COPAIBA BALSAM—7 dms, 31 cs. Norda Essential Oil & Chemicals Co, Sheridan, Manaos

COPAL GUM—128 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Chastine Maersk, Manila

CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Coaltar Chemical Co, Bristol City, Bristol
470 dms, Port Jackson, London
100 dms, National City Bank, American Builder, Manchester
51 dms, Coaltar Chemical Corp, American Builder, Manchester
88 dms, H A Gogarty Co, American Builder, Liverpool
79 dms, American Builder, Glasgow

CUTTLEFISH BONES—280 cs, American Cuttlefish Co, Bastia, Tunis

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—9 cs, American Metals Co, Santa Isabel, Puna

POTASH—10 dms, Phillip Bros Chem Co, American Builder, Liverpool

SODIUM—300 dms, I M Sobin, American Builder, Liverpool

DERRIS ROOT—136 bls. Frazar Co. Chastine Maersk, Keelung

DEXTRIN—23 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Arnedijk, Rotterdam

DIESEL OIL—28,405 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Christopher L Sholes, Curacao

DYES—20 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Ampac Los Angeles, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Paula, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
109,234 bbls, Petroleum Heat & Power Co, Fort Hoskins, Willemstad
67,613 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Andrew A Humphreys, Willemstad
15,206 bbls, St Christopher, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
36,605 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Christopher L Sholes, Curacao

FULLER'S EARTH—200 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bristol City, Bristol

GELATINE—203 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Stockholm, Gothenburg

GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Silvercedar, Bombay

GLUESTOCK—141 bls, H Remis & Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana

GLYCERIN—36,749 lbs, Procter & Gamble Co, Seatrain Havana, Havana
40 dms, C J Schellings, Noordam, Rotterdam
759 dms, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

GUARANA BOLLS—16 cs, The Meer Corp, Loide Cuba, Rio de Janeiro

ILMENITE SAND—4,312 tons, National Lead Co, Silvermaple, Koilthottam
8,400 tons, National Lead Co, Silvercedar, Koilthottam

KARAYA GUM—133 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Corp, Silvercedar, Bombay
133 bgs, Silvercedar, Bombay
123 bgs, Bank of New York, Silvercedar, Bombay

LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Doros, Port au Prince

LEMON OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Celestial, Santos

LINTERS—8,186 bls, H Chamin Corp, Rio Primero, Santos
536 bls, Williamson, Northrup Co, Mormacstar, Santos
86 bls, New England Waste Co, Mormacstern, Cabedello

LIVERMEAL—28 bgs, Swift & Co, Yvonne, Montevideo

MANGROVE BARK—5,535 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Great Falls Victory, Kilwa

MEDICINAL HERBS—200 bls, Peck & Velsor, Inc, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

MENTHOL—20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai
14 cs, Geismar & Co, Mormacelm, Santos
35 cs, Charles L Huisking Co, Mormacstar, Santos
Hill, Rio de Janeiro
58 cs, Port Jackson, London

METACRESOL—12 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Builder, Liverpool

MICA—68 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products, Bunker
39 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Loide Cuba, Rio de Janeiro
102 cs, Vilco, Inc, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
110 cs, Vilco, Inc, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
145 cs, Haeblers Export Agency, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
76 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
200 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
100 cs, Schwab Bros, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
92 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
30 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
36 cs, Central Hanover Bank, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
121 cs, United Mineral Corp, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
178 cs, Ernest Roth Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
24 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Mormacelm, Rio de Janeiro

MICA—39 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Mormacelm, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Mormacelm, Rio de Janeiro

MINT OIL—3 bbls, Bastia, Tangier

MURUMURU OIL—415 dms, The Glidden Co, Sheridan, Belem Para
105 dms, The Glidden Co, Mormactern, Belem Para

NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Ampac Los Angeles, Antwerp
1,024 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Ampac Los Angeles, Antwerp
1,676 bgs, Elbert & Co, Havmann, Rotterdam
805 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, American Builder, Manchester
480 bgs, American Builder, Manchester

NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,200 bbls, Stanco, Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NITROCELLULOSE—1 cs, Hercules Powder Co, Port Jackson, London

OITICICA OIL—149 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Celestial, Recife
450 tons, Mormacstar, Fortaleza

OLIVE OIL—152 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Bastia, Algiers
50 dms, Antionio Corrao, Bastia, Algiers

OXGALL—13 bbls, Eli Lilly & Co, Agwidale, Havana
1 trc, Armour & Co, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

PAPAIN—28 cs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Navigator, Colombo

PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, Lautier Fils, Silvermaple, Penang
5 dms, R Quibell Co, Silvermaple, Penang
5 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Silvermaple, Penang

PARAFFIN WAX—23 bbls, Steel Navigator, Singapore

PEPPER, BLACK—252 bgs, Steel Navigator, Singapore

PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam

PIRETRO FLOWERS—17 bls, S B Penick & Co, Santa Isabel, Callao

PETITGRAIN OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Doros, Port au Prince

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,701 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Hammerfest, Puerto La Cruz
14,616 tons, Deep Rock Oil Corp, Fort Stevens, Bandar
14,801 tons, Esso Standard Oil, Samuel C Loveland, Ras Tanura
14,697 tons, Esso Standard Oil, Esso Shreveport, Ras Tanura
15,309 tons, Tidewater Assoc Oil Co, Evans Creek, Fahaheel
15,236 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Thorumm, Bandar
121,003 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Saconnet, Puerto La Cruz

POTASH HYDROXIDE—100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg

PROTANAL—22 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Topdalsfjord, Oslo

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,211 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Rio Primero, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, International Products Corp, Stockholt, Buenos Aires
506 bgs., Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Uruguay, Buenos Aires
3,898 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Uruguay, Buenos Aires

SANDALWOOD—24 pkgs, Chas L Huisking Co, Arnedijk, Rotterdam

OIL—12 cs, Volkart Bros, Silvercedar, Bombay

SASSAFRAS OIL—22 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Mormaclem, Santos
45 dms, Ungerer & Co, Mormaclem, Rio de Janeiro

SCHEELITE ORE—500 bgs, National City Bank, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai
600 bgs, Foreign Trade Office, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai
600 bgs, Metal Traders, Inc, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai

SEEDLAC—305 bgs, Steel Navigator, Kohichang
191 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Steel Navigator, Kohichang
427 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Steel Navigator, Kohichang
210 bgs, Steel Navigator, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, City of Carlisle, Calcutta

SHARKLIVER OIL—107 dms, Distillation Products Co, Topdalsfjord, Bergen
25 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Topdalsfjord, Bergen

SHELLAC—58 cs, Port Jackson, London
50 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Arnedyk, Rotterdam
685 bgs, The Mac Lac Co, Steel Navigator, Kohichang
315 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Navigator, Kohichang
8 bgs, Getz Import Corp, Steel Navigator, Kohichang

SILICA—200 bgs, Chas B Chrystal Co, Bristol City, Bristol

SODIUM CYANAMID—200 dms, M J Corbett Co, John B Waterman, Rotterdam
200 dms, Commodities Chemical Corp, John B Waterman, Rotterdam

HYDROXIDE—100 cs, The Bergstrom Trading Co, Stockholm, Gothenburg

SULPHUR—30 cks, Merck & Co, American Builder, Manchester

TANKAGE—1,105 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Celestial, Buenos Aires

TEAWASTE—1,088 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, City of Carlisle, Calcutta
500 bgs, Harrisons & Crossfield, City of Carlisle, Colombo

TONKA BEANS—29 bbls, Machado & Co, Sheridan, Belem Para

TRAGACANTH GUM—26 bgs, M N Hakok, Silvercedar, Khoramshahr

TUCUM KERNELS—923 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Sheridan, Parnahyba

TUNG OIL—430 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Chastine Maersk, Shanghai

TUNGSTEN ORE—164 bgs, National City Bank, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

VANADIUM ORE—4,490 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Isabel, Callao

VEGETABLE WAX—73 bgs, E A Bromund & Co, Santa Isabel, Buenaventura

WHITING—1,264 bgs, National City Bank, Port Jackson, London

WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs, Lomacal Export Corp, Arnedyk, Antwerp

Boston

MICA—370 bxs, Otto Gerdau Co, Chastine Maersk, Hongkong

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,100 bgs, International Products Corp, Celestial, Buenos Aires

SHIN BONES—90 tons, Edmond Lang, Celestial, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

COCA CAKE—315 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Bunker Hill, Salvador

MANGROVE BARK—1,315 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Great Falls Victory, Kilwa

TANKAGE—5,523 bgs, H J Baker Bros, Celestial, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

January 4 to January 11

ASBESTOS FIBER—8,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Great Falls Victory, Beira
800 bgs, Philadelphia Asbestos Co, Great Falls Victory, Beira

FLUORSPAR—1,216 tons, Continental Ore Co, Exhibitor, Genoa

LEAD—25,000 kilos, Chas Gitlan & Co, American Judge, Antwerp
30,090 kilos, Crux, Rotterdam

MANGANESE ORE—6,000 tons E J Lavino & Co, Templar, Takoradi

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—104,906 bbls, Cities Service Co, Finnmark, Amuay

VEGETABLE WAX—1 cs, Edward Tyron, American Veteran, Liverpool

WATTLE BARK—550 bls, Bank of New York & 5th Ave, Great Falls Victory, Beira

San Francisco

January 9 and January 10

CINNAMON QUILLS—125 bls, Marine Snapper, Colombo

COPRA—1,599 bgs, Otis McAllister & Co, China Bear, Jolo

LAVENDER ESSENCE—21 cs, Jullard Foods Corp, Marine Snapper, Marseilles

ORANGE OIL—20 cs, Jullard Foods Corp, Marine Snapper, Marseilles

ORE CONCENTRATES—306 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, China Bear, Manila

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 3 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Adhesive resin, 5,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 149, January 25.

Alcohol, ethyl, 5,360 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 529, January 19.

Arsenous oxide, 137.8 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Benzol, 100%, 6.9 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Calcium carbide, 100,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9186, January 27.

Calcium chloride, 56,100 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4041, January 25.

Calcium hypochlorite, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 765, January 26.

Carbon remover, 1,060 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3965, part 1, January 20.

Copper cyanide, 300 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3965, part 1, January 20.

Copper sulphate, 664.2 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20; 20 net long tons, invitation 797, January 31.

Cube root, 147.6 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

2,4-D butyl ester, 220 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (Chicago 11) invitation 3552, January 24.

DDT, water-dispersible powder, 153.5 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Detergent, laundry, 650,000 pounds, various deliveries, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 740, January 28.

Drugs, including meperidine hydrochloride, mersalyl and theophylline, merthiolate, morphine and atropine sulphate, papaverine hydrochloride, sodium caseinate, tetrachlorothylene, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 797, January 24.

Ethyl cellulose, 4,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 154, January 28.

Formaldehyde, 20%, 19.7 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Formalin, 1 net long ton, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 797, January 31.

Fungicide, 5% ethyl mercury phosphate, 2 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Green chromium oxide, in oil, 3,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9186, January 27.

Hydraulic oil, noncorrosive, 2,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4021, January 26.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 378, January 21; 13,000 gallons, invitation 376, January 21; 5,000 gallons, invitation 374, February 7; 8,000 gallons, invitation 373, February 7; 3,000 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 747, February 2.

Lactic acid, 9,980 bottles; lactose, 1,200 bottles; lactose broth, 312 bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 846, January 24.

Lead oxide, 147.6 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Mercuric chloride, 5.9 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Mercury, 3 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Milk powder, type I, 160,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 775, February 2.

Monoethanolamine, 1,250 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 547, January 20.

Naphthalene, flakes, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Building (Washington 25) invitation 551, February 3.

Nitric acid, 162.4 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Oxalic acid, 3,625 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 750, January 28.

Paint, various, Quartermaster Office (Fort Bragg, N. C.) invitation 47, January 24.

Pyrethrum flowers, 196.7 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20; 20 net long tons, invitation 797, January 31.

Rust preventive, 44,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 381, January 21.

Salt, 40 tons, Federal Correctional Institution (Sandstone, Minn.) invitation 24-2634, January 24; rock, 189,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4025, January 26.

Sanding surfacer, 16,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 375, January 21.

Soap, powder, 26,640 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3965, part 2, January 2.

Sodium hydroxide sticks, 67.9 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20.

Sodium metaphosphate, 5,800 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4040, January 25.

Sulphur, crude, 984 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 778, January 20; flowers, 5 net long tons, invitation 797, January 31.

Steam cleaning compound, 25,950 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4023, January 25.

Thinner, pyroxylin dope, 20,904 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Paterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-951, January 27.

ACS Planning Program For 1949 Annual Meeting

New ways of combating the menace of air pollution, progress toward the conquest of high blood pressure, and recent chemical contributions to man's knowledge of heredity will be reported at the 115th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, which will be held at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, from March 28 to April 1.

Development of deadlier insecticides and other economic poisons, improved methods of food analysis, and the gains made possible in petroleum research through the application of microchemical techniques also will be discussed at the sessions. Several hundred technical papers describing advances in textile chemistry, irrigation, chemical education, the study of viruses, and virtually every other major field of chemical science and technology will be presented at sessions of seventeen professional divisions of the society.

Of special interest to the west coast at the forthcoming meeting will be a symposium on "The Pacific Coast Coatings and Plastics Industries," which will be conducted by the division of paint, varnish, and plastics chemistry under the chairmanship of Dr. Theodore F. Bradley, of the Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.

The society's newly established division of chemical literature will survey "Literature Sources of Information on Western Chemical and Process Industries." Another symposium of great significance to the west will be that on "Water for Irrigation Use," scheduled by the water, sewage, and sanitation division.

A symposium on a subject of particular importance to California will concern "Wine Chemistry and Technology." Dr. W. V. Cruess, of the University of California at Berkeley will preside at this session, sponsored by the fermentation section of the division of agricultural and food chemistry.

Economic Poisons Symposium Planned

This division also will hold a symposium on "Economic Poisons," with Dr. J. L. St. John, of Washington State College as chairman, and will join with the division of analytical and micro chemistry in a discussion of "Analytical Methods in the Food Industry," under the leadership of Dr. J. R. Matchett, of the Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, Calif.

The analytical chemists, in turn, will cooperate with the petroleum division in a symposium on the use of microchemistry in the petroleum industry, with Harry Levin, of the Texas Company, Beacon, N. Y., presiding. Also scheduled by the petroleum division is a meeting on "Organic Sulphur Compounds as Related to Petroleum," of which Dr. A. A. O'Kelly, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Paulsboro, N. J., will be chairman.

The petroleum division will sponsor a high polymer forum, seventh in a series devoted to progress in the study of the giant molecular structures making up rubbers, fibers, and plastics. Dr. William J. Sparks, director of the chemical division of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J., is chairman of the committee arranging for the forum, in which the cellulose; colloid; paint, varnish, and plastics; physical and inorganic; organic, and rubber divisions will participate.

Air Pollution to be Studied

Air pollution problems will be considered at a symposium on "Atmospheric Contamination and Purification" which is scheduled by the industrial and engineering division. Presiding will be Professor H. F. Johnstone, of the University of Illinois, a past chairman of the division. "Hypertension — Cause and Treatment" will be the subject of a medicinal division symposium at which Dr. William G. Clark, of the Scripps Metabolic Clinic, La Jolla, Calif., will preside.

Research on the chemical aspects of heredity and mutations—a field which Soviet scientists have turned into an ideological battle-ground by challenging the accepted western views—will be described at a symposium on the "Relationship of Biochemistry to Genetics," scheduled by the biological division. Dr. Daniel Mazia, of the University of Missouri will preside.

Dr. Wendell M. Stanley, 1946 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, who is director of the virus laboratory of the University of California, will be chairman of the biological division's symposium on viruses. A third biological symposium, on the chemistry of nucleic acids, will be headed by Dr. Berhard Schmidt, of the Tufts Medical School, Boston.

"Properties and Structure of Natural and Synthetic Fibers" is the theme of a symposium planned by the colloid division in cooperation with the cellulose division.

The chemical education division will sponsor a meeting on the chemistry of natural products and will join with the organic division in a symposium on the chemistry of plant synthesis.

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IODOXYQUINOLIN SULPHONIC ACID
NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
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For the Bookshelf

DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES FOR SOILS AND CROPS. Edited by Herminie Broedel Kitchen. xxiii+308 pages. Washington: The American Potash Institute. $2.

Twelve scientists of renown in various areas of agricultural chemistry collaborated in the preparation of this compilation of information on the promotion of agricultural production by means of knowledge of the needs of a particular soil and the ways in which its fertility can be increased. They have done a broad service, and their contributions have been quite usefully collated and correlated by Dr. Firman E. Bear and Mrs. Herminie Broedel Kitchen, both of whom were well fitted for the task by reason of their association with *Soil Science*.

The development of theories on why plants grow is traced by Dr. Bear from the aqueous concept of van Helmont, some 300 years ago, to the modern knowledge of the coordinated roles of nutritive and protective chemicals and physical processes. His chapter gives a clear picture of the importance of soil-testing and soil-treating among those factors. Chemical methods of fertility assessing of soils are presented by Prof. Michael Peech. The complementary discussion of the correlation of soil tests with crop response to the meeting of determined fertilizer needs is the work of Prof. Roger H. Bray. These treatises are not the simple procedures of pocket testers. They go deeply, although they are presented with remarkable conciseness, and they promote no pet penchants.

Laboratory operations are presented from the standpoint of State functioning by Ivan E. Miles and J. Fielding Reed, both with excellent experience in the direction of such work. The industrial soil and plant laboratory is handled by Jackson B. Hester, whose name is a byword in that field.

Three soil scientists, Bert A. Krantz, Werner L. Nelson, and Leland F. Burkhart, collaborated in the handling of the important subject of plant-tissue tests as a tool in agronomic research. Their work was done under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The arrangement is by plantfoods, subdivided among different crop plants, and the procedure is well presented. Methods of plant analysis and interpretation of results is the next step, in which the leader is Albert Ulrich.

Biological methods in nutrient research are treated by Prof. S. C. Vandecaveye in a well laid, usefully illustrated chapter. The importance of these methods is steadily getting recognition. Still of newer recognition is the usefulness of visual symptoms of malnutrition in plants, the discussion of which is by J. E. McMurtrey, jr. Colored illustrations enhance the practicable utilization of the diagnostic guides, and a comprehensive ready-reference guide is not the least useful of those. Every chapter has an extensive bibliography, and there is an excellent index.

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON THE TEACHING OF LABOR ECONOMICS—Digest of Conference Discussions, viii+99 pages (mimeographed). Ithaca, N. Y.: New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.

The New York school's conferences on labor economics contribute substantially to the solution of what are popularly miscalled "labor troubles." Those who participate therein are doubly privileged to give and to receive information and other assistance toward the meeting of what is man's biggest economic need. This little digest of their reciprocal contributions can do a big job in the areas of human welfare—if it is but properly read by those who can implement such a job.

The conference discussions ran through six days. They are, of course, but high-spotted in this digest. But, the "stuff" is there—on collective bargaining, human relations, wage theories, employment and productivity, social security, labor law, and personnel management. The compilation is one of the all-too-few "musts" for every person who has a particular concern with the manning of industrial activity.

INFORMATION SOURCES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES—Selected list of sources of information on beginning and operating a small business. By James C. Yocum and Emma Ferrin. x+94 pages. Columbus, Ohio: Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce and Administration, The Ohio State University. 50 cents.

This is a revised edition of handbook B-3 prepared in a collaborative effort of the Ohio business school and the State small business commission. It is a classified and annotated list of reference materials, comprising some 1,300 different entries. There are three sections. In the first—By Business Functions—there are eleven groups of data on beginning a small business and twenty-five on operating a small business. Section II has to do with the kind of business in which somebody is interested. It covers sixty-three kinds of retail and service businesses and thirty in manufacturing and wholesaling—also a few pages on farming. The third section treats of the economic role of small business, the list comprising a well-chosen assortment of literature on theory, practice, problems and their remedying, and, of course, political ideas, ideals, and inquisitiveness.

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New Upjohn Researcher

Dr. Richard S. Schreiber has been appointed associate director of research of the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Schreiber was formerly associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and served as a research supervisor in its experimental station. He will take up his duties with the Upjohn Company on February 1.

Chicago Paint Salesmen To Meet on January 20

The first 1949 meeting of the Chicago Paint Salesmen's Club will be held at the Furniture Club on January 20. Guest speaker will be Walter M. Clark, director of the national Clean-Up and Paint-Up bureau.

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Shell Oil Realigns Financial Executives

E. C. Peet, formerly vice-president and treasurer for Shell Oil Company east of the Rockies, has been named financial vice-president in charge of the company's financial organization from coast to coast.

Other changes in the Shell financial organization result in J. H. White, vice-president in San Francisco, moving to New York as vice-president and controller, and A. G. Schei, treasurer of Shell Chemical Corporation, becoming treasurer of Shell Oil.

A. A. Buzzi, formerly assistant treasurer, has been named assistant controller, and J. M. Flaherty, formerly manager of the accounting department, becomes assistant treasurer.

Packard Paint Appoints Burnham Trade Sales Head

The Packard Paint & Varnish Company, Cambridge, Mass., has appointed Lyndon B. Burnham trade sales manager. Mr. Burnham was representative of the pigment, chemical and color division of the Sherwin-Williams Company from 1944 until his current appointment. From 1937 until 1944 he served as New England sales manager of Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., and as sales manager of the Rocktite Company and the New England Whiting Company, subsidiaries of Wesco Waterpaints.

Richardson Carbon Names Thiokol Western Agent

The Sid Richardson Carbon Company, Fort Worth, Tex., has appointed Thiokol Corporation, Los Angeles as sales representative for Texas channel blacks on the West Coast. Walter Boswell is in charge of Thiokol's sales office in the West. Before he established Thiokol's West Coast office in 1942, Mr. Boswell spent several years with the C. P. Hall Company, Los Angeles.

Goodrich Plans Plasticizers Production at New Ohio Plant

The B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company expects to start operation of the first unit of its new chemical plant at Avon Lake, Ohio, this Spring. The first products produced will be new plasticizers for vinyl and other resins, and trial quantities of the platicizers have already been made available.

Trade Briefs

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed James W. Pollard jr. assistant superintendent of its lithopone division in Baltimore, Md.

Hobbs Glass Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, has appointed Charles M. Carter paint supervisor for Hamilton and the Niagara peninsula.

Benjamin F. Bunn has retired from the George H. Morrill-General Printing Ink division of the Sun Chemical Corporation after forty-two years with the organization.

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Chlorinated Hydrocarbons Making in Germany Reported

A report on German production of chlorinated hydrocarbons from acetylene, covering operations and equipment not described in previous reports on this subject, is now available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce.

Alexander Wacker A. G. at Burghausen and the I. G. Farben plant at Rheinfelden, two German plants now operating, are described in detail. The report deals with the following chlorinated hydrocarbons:—Tetrachlorethane, trichlorethane, and pentachlorethane, perchlorethylene, hexachlorethane, cis- and trans-dichlorethylene and vinylchloride.

PB 75813, "Chlorinated Hydrocarbons from Acetylene," sixty-two pages including charts and tables, sells for $2 per copy. Orders should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

McKiernan Accepts Post With Commerce Department

The appointment of John F. McKiernan as regional director of the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce has been announced by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer.

Mr. McKiernan has been director of foreign sales for E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, since July, 1947. Prior to joining the Squibb firm he was assistant to the president and vice-president of Home Products International, Inc., New York. He served in that capacity from January, 1946, to July, 1947.

Wyeth Making New Products

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has commenced production of six new products. The products, and their recommended uses, are as follows:—

"Protegal," a soothing paste composed of alumina gel with kaolin, is recommended for application to the skin about intestinal fistulas, and for moist pruritus ani.

"Meovite" (dl-methionine and essential B vitamins) is supplied as an aid to the prevention and treatment of B avitaminosis with associated impairment of liver function.

"Secretin," a hormone elaborated by the mucosa of the small intestine, is said to be useful in diagnosis of pancreatic dysfunction and biliary disease.

"Gluferate" tablets (ferrous sulfate, two grains, and glutamic acid hydrochloride, 200 mg.) are recommended for use in chronic anemias resistant to standard treatment with iron.

"Syrup Neohetramine Hydrochloride" (brand of thonzylamine hydrochloride), an antihistaminic of high effectiveness and low toxicity, is compatible with numerous standard preparations for coughs and colds.

"Kaomagma with Pectin," for control of simple diarrheas, contains in each fluid-ounce forty-five grains finely divided kaolin (2.92 Gm.), and four grains pectin (0.26 Gm.) in a special adsorbent, demulcent alumina gel.

Harvey Expands Research And Development Program

Merritt C. Cole, general manager of G. F. Harvey Company, veterinary specialties, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has announced completion of plans for an extensive program of research and development. New laboratories have been equipped and personnel added to the scientific staff.

Johnson & Johnson Building New Central Shipping Plant

Johnson & Johnson, surgical dressing and toilet preparation manufacturer, New Brunswick, N. J., is currently constructing a new central shipping plant near Metuchen, N. J. The new plant, which is expected to be placed into operation this year, will have a daily shipping capacity of four times the present volume.

Schering Corp. Announces Three Gramicidin Products

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced commercial production of several dosage forms of pure potent gramicidin. Under the name "Gramozets," troches containing gramicidin and benzocaine are supplied for the palliation and treatment of susceptible mouth and throat infections; "Graminasin," an antibiotic nasal decongestant, contains gramicidin and desoxyephedrine hydrochloride in aqueous solution, and "Gramoderm" is gramicidin in "Procutan," the company's hypo-allergenic, penetrating base.

APMA Central Sections To Meet February 24-26

Central section meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association have been scheduled for February 24 to 26 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. The scientific section will have morning, afternoon and luncheon sessions on February 24 and the medical section will meet for dinner and evening sessions on the same day.

On February 25 the production section will have morning, afternoon and luncheon sessions, and the sales and advertising section will meet at morning, afternoon and luncheon sessions on February 26. Although the program has not been completed, it is known that Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, will be the luncheon speaker on February 24.

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Truck Equipment Safety Order Enforcement Delayed

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted another extension of one-year within which privately owned motor carriers must meet certain requirements as to safety of equipment set forth in an order of December 31, 1943.

The effective date of the order has been delayed repeatedly since its issuance and the present extension runs until December 31, 1949. The request for further extension was made by the American Petroleum Institute on the grounds that the continued shortage of steel for equipment, parts and materials makes it impossible for the oil industry to conform to all the detailed safety - of - equipment requirements.

Ammonium Sulphate Plant Starts Operating in Texas

Initial operation of the partially completed ammonium sulphate plant of the Phillips Chemical Comapny at Houston, Tex., began on January 9, it was announced last week by officials of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla. Full scale production is expected in the latter part of February.

N. Y. Paint Club Holds First 1949 Luncheon

The first 1949 luncheon of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was held at the Biltmore hotel on January 13. Guest speaker was Charles Hodges, professor of foreign trade, international relations and politics at New York University. Paul Kennedy, of the Interchemical Corporation, presided.

Monroe Sander Elects Tanney Ass't Treasurer

Harold R. Tanney has been elected assistant treasurer of the Monroe Sander Corporation, manufacturer of industrial finishes, Long Island City, N. Y. Mr. Tanney is also an industrial sales representative covering the New York area.

Bradshaw-Praeger Names Agent

Bradshaw-Praeger & Co., shellac importer and processor, Chicago, has appointed Fuller Associates sales representative in the Cleveland-Akron area of Ohio. Fuller Associates is located at 616 St. Clair avenue, N.E., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan January 19 Meeting

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Engineers Club, 1317 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on January 19. The featured speaker at the meeting will be John Hafeli, a representative of the Detroit technical service department of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., who will discuss "Styresols in Surface Coatings."

ACS Paint Div. Schedules Western Meeting March 28

The division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry of the American Chemical Society is planning a meeting in San Francisco on March 28 through 30. Preliminary program calls for a high polymer symposium, a symposium on coatings and plastics industries on the West Coast, and presentation of general plastics papers and coatings papers.

Monsanto Tests Styrene

Twelve drums of styrene from the Monsanto Chemical Company's plant at Texas City, Tex., have been shipped from Houston bound for South American ports. Monsanto is sending the chemical on a leisurely cruise to determine how styrene will stand up under climatic conditions at sea. Six of the drums were stowed on deck, and six were placed in the hold.

Sewall Paint Advances Cummins

The Sewall Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo., has appointed Fred Cummins manager of trade sales and factory branch offices. Mr. Cummins, who has been associated with the company for sixteen years, will make his headquarters in Kansas City. He has been assistant sales manager since August, 1947.

Universal Pigment Shifts Permut

Universal Pigment & Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., has appointed Aaron Permut sales representative for the Metropolitan New York area. Mr. Permut has been associated with the company's developmental laboratories since 1946.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

An advance in the price of lemon oil surprised the essential oil market last week; the rise took place at the time when freezing weather in the California groves gave promise of an increase in the amount of fruit to be available for processing into oil. Prices on 30-32 percent ester lavender flower oil were also higher. Also such slow moving oils as angelica seed, caraway, coriander, cubeb, and garlic oils. Cananga and garlic oils were down. The market index rose 1.4 points, reaching 104.0 in comparison with 141.1 a year ago.

Sellers have been looking over schedules of oils normally subject to conservative demand and where possible, because of a lessened competition, have brought the market to a more profitable basis. Several items appeared to have been unduly depressed during the past year of keen competition, and the rectifications of values at least start them early in the new year on a more satisfactory basis.

Some interest attached to the damage to the citrous groves in California where freezing weather hit the lemon and orange plantings a severe blow. The effect of the freeze on production of lemon and orange oils should be that of increased production. Damaged fruit no longer available for eating becomes culls definitely available for the production of oils. It remains to be seen to what extent production may be actually increased. Inedible fruit will offer growers some salvage of their enormous losses but only if the market for oil can absorb an increased output.

With the exception of cananga oil, most Far Eastern materials were on the firm side because of political and economic conditions that are the most perplexing and influential in Indonesia and China. Most sellers were disposed to be reserved in such offerings.

Domestic oils appeared to have been so well shaken down in price that, compared with prices early in 1948, the quotations seem to be attractive. Most materials such as peppermint, spearmint, wormseed, wormwood, dill and tansy oils showed considerable stability.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Angelica seed oil, $5 per lb.
Anise oil, Russian, 25c. per lb.
Caraway oil, 25c. per lb.
Carvol, 50c. per lb.
Citral, 25c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $1 per lb.
Cubeb oil, 25c. per lb.
Erigeron oil, 25c. per lb.
Eugenol, 20c. per lb.
Garlic oil, 25c. per lb.
Isoeugenol, 20c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, 30-32%, 40c. per lb.
Lemon, Calif., 35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Benzyl benzoate, 12c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 75c. per lb.
rectified, 90c. per lb.
Terpineol, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
104.0	102.6	102.2	151.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Angelica—Oil of seed was more expensive at the end of last week when quotations ranged $115 to $200 per pound, prevailing according to seller. Root oil remained unchanged at $120 to $250. The availability of this oil was not general and the few holders of spot goods indicated that replacement cost warranted the spot quotations on the item.

Anise.—In sympathy with the rising market prices on star anise oil, sellers of Russian oil revised their quotations upward to the basis of $3.50 to $3.75 per pound. Not too much was held locally. Chinese oil remained firm to strong at 80c. to $1 per pound.

Bay—Jobbing business was sufficient to support the spot market in a steady price position. Little if any tendency to shade was found locally and, in view of the substantial stability in replacement costs, sellers expected a steady market to prevail in the future.

Bergamot—The larger consumers were still reluctant to close with many offerings made from the source direct or through local agents. Prices at the origin seemed steady. A fair amount of jobbing business aided in the locally well supported quotations.

Birch Tar—Some former suppliers reported exhaustion of stocks and no immediate prospect of replacement in whatever quantity. The limited quantities held in other directions were maintained at exceptionally firm prices. Need for the item was slight and firm orders were the exception rather than the rule.

Bois de Rose—The spot marrket has become slightly easier and a trifle more competitive. Sufficiently so to bring about a reduction in local quotations to a minimum of $2.90 per pound. However, the easing of prices was not widely spread. The situation seemed to be the result of local than origin affairs.

Cajeput—The situation remained in statu quo pending further unfolding of the situation in Java. On the spot, sellers continued to hold somewhat firmer views but they had yet to change quotations.

Camphor — There were no known sources of supply with brown oil in hand. Sassafrasy material was quoted steadily over the range 33c. to 43c. per pound. Little demand was current last week.

Cananga—A sharp downward revision was made in prices in one important quarter where the market was set back to $2.75 to $3 per pound for native and $3.85 to $4.10 on rectified goods. The range covered questions of quantity. A supply of goods showing a lowered net cost to the imported permitted the revision.

Caraway—Stocks have decreased considerably under the not active but still very persistent and consistent flow of small demands to dealers. Quotations have been revised upward to the basis of $5 to $6.50 per pound and sellers showed considerable reserve.

Cardamom—A period of quieter market conditions seemed to have followed the recent very steady climb of local prices—a reflection of the much higher production costs that have resulted from the sharp rise in prices on raw material.

Cassia—Sellers with goods in hand did not seem much concerned over the situation in China where there is an excellent chance of exports being interrupted. However, they said there was little that they could do other than be somewhat reserved in offerings and to thereby husband stocks as much as possible. No heavy demand from major consumers has arisen as yet.

Cedarleaf—Jobbing business had a steady quality but the quantities in request failed to build a very substantial amount of business by the close of last week. However, prices held very steady and were said to be in line with prevailing replacement cost.

Celery—Some increase in small lot buying was noted. More consumers in such amounts were in the market and created a better than fair volume of transactions made at prices extremely steady.

Citronella—Locally, the market was in well stabilized position even though demand was usually moderate at all times last week. Exports from Ceylon in the third quarter of 1948 totaled 382,268 pounds. India absorbed 103,753 pounds of the total and the United States took 85,678 pounds. Next in volume that ranged from 28,000 pounds downward to 10,000 pounds were Australia, Union of South Africa, Argentina, Turkey in Europe, and Iraq. The balance went to fifteen world markets. Reports from foreign sources said that in west Java, the area under cultivation does not exceed 1,000 hectares, consisting mainly of old and neglected crops; in prewar years, the acreage was about 7,000 hectares. The Netherlands Indies export duty was reduced on May 25, 1948, to 3 percent to stimulate exports; it formerly had been 20 percent.

Clove—No further developments came in raw material and prices for buds held very steady in both Madagascar and Zanzibar. Spot prices on oil were also very steady and the range in views continued to be exceptionally wide according to oil offered and the sellers making the offerings.

Coriander—The mimmum seller in this market raised prices to $31 per pound and the range according to seller was to $40. Replacement cost was said to warrant a greater return. Also not much in the way of local competition was said to exist.

Cubeb—Conservation of present spot stocks, which were said to be relatively light, was in evidence when quotations were raised to the basis of $7 to $10 per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Continued export of ample stocks of raw

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Heads Chicago Ass'n

James T. Leavitt, vice-president of the Central Solvents & Chemical Company, has been elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Association. Other new officers of the association are: vice-president, W. F. Kammerer, George Leuders & Co.; secretary, Charles E. Arch, New England Collapsible Tube Company, and treasurer, J. C. Browning, Hydrosol, Inc.

material was said to be somewhat uncertain at the moment.

Dill—The basic position of this material was said to be one of strength that found its genesis in the moderate size of stocks remaining unsold at this time. For the moment, the market undertone seemed to be quiet but most sellers expect the item to command somewhat higher prices before a new crop is in.

Erigeron—Few dealers venture to stock this slow moving item and those with some goods in hand have revalued their holdings to the basis of $4.25 to $4.50 per pound. An even moderate rise in consuming requirements could force a quick shortage on spot.

Garlic—This was another oil held rather closely by a few spot dealers and the price position has strengthened with the reduction in available supplies. At the close of the past week the market was reported to be higher at $9.25 to $9.50 per pound.

Geranium—The market was well stabilized. Minimum prices, in fact, appeared to be gaining firmness when related to replacement and the amount of competition in the local market; competition has been somewhat less aggressive in terms of price of late.

Grapefruit—It was felt that supplies of this oil as produced in California may show an increase as the result of the freeze that hit the citrous fruit ranches lately. The Florida article has been slightly firmer of late but prices have not shifted.

Lavender—The steadying of the market in the past several weeks was undisturbed during the period just ended. In fact, at the close of last week, quotations on the 30-32 percent ester oil were higher at $2.80 to $3.10 per pound, depending on seller. The quotes on 38-42 percent ester broadened the range to read $3.50 to $4.35.

Lemon—Prices on California oil were raised to the basis of $2.90 to $3 per pound last midweek. The range covered mimimum quotations as to dealer. At $3 per pound, the producer would write six month contracts up to 5,000 pounds. The rise surprised the market because the freeze in California lemon groves should increase the amount of fruit available for processing into oil. Oil is not made from edible fruit but from the rejected culls; it a byproduct material.

Lemongrass — Undertones were very steady. Replacement costs were such as to work for the maintenance of spot quotations and to the elimination of any undue amount of competition here. Demand had a steady quality that kept volume on an even keel.

Mandarin — Sellers at the top of the range reduced their prices to $9 per pound but the minimum of local quotations remained at $8.75 per pound and the market did not appear to be unduly steady thereat. Little need to reduce stocks existed.

Niaouli — Production has been badly neglected because of an acute lack of labor for picking leaves at the origin, New Caledonia. Also, the remote location of the forests tends to curb their normal exploitation despite the favorable demand for the oil. Total production in 1947 was 41 metric tons, all of which was exported. The value was 7,842,000 francs Franc Franc Compte Pacifique of which the

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United States took 1,702,000 francs CFP. The export in 1946 had been but 6 metric tons valued at 622,000 CFP. A United States dollar equals about 50 francs CFP.

Orange—Production of oil in California may be increased by the fruit hurt during the recent freeze in the citrous groves. Diversion of fruit from eating to manufacturing processing of oil is a likelihood as owners seek to salvage some of their very high dollar losses. Local dealers awaited developments.

Peppermint — The market has become definitely more steady. Country prices have ceased to yield to buyers' bidding and local quotations have assumed a degree of firmness absent from the market for some time past. Quotations held about firm under light call last week.

Spearmint—Though the market was still rather unsettled, the absence of much demand failed to have further effect on open quotations during the past week. Prices were held fairly steady and were said to be in fair alignment with present replacement cost.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—The market was down moderately to the basis of 88c. to $1 per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Other benzyl compounds lacked quotable change.

Carvol—Somewhat nigher cost to manufacture this item has caused a rise in quotations to the basis of $10 to $16 per pound and a fair request supported the advance thoroughly.

Citral—This item was firmer to stronger also and the market rose to the basis of $4 to $5 per pound during the past week. Production cost has stiffened considerably of late.

Eugenol—The market at a rise to $2.05 to $3.25 per pound at last reflected the stronger and higher position occupied in the past several weeks by basic raw material.

Ionones—Undergones showed considerable strength. The market was less competitive than it was a short time back and sellers were not disposed to shade quotations during most of last week.

Isoeugenol — Production cost had been rising for several weeks and the rise in costs was reflected at last when quotations were raised to the basis of $3.40 to $4 per pound.

Linalyl Acetate — Most raw materials were firm but bois de rose was slightly lower on the week without affecting the derivative of that base. Demand was generally conservative in size but for small quantities it was also exceptionally steady.

Nerolin—The range was narrower, being $1.70 to $2.25 per pound according to seller in a very quiet market.

Terpineol — Undercurrents were slow last, sufficiently so that some quarters named lower prices on the basis of 39c. per pound, minimum. In practically all ways it was a buyers' market.

Warner Gets ACS Post

Dr. John C. Warner, head of the department of chemistry and dean of graduate studies in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has been elected a director-at-large of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Warner, who was chosen by the council of the society for a four year term, succeeds Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

A member of the Carnegie Institute faculty since 1926, Dr. Warner served on the atomic bomb project in World War II as assistant to Dr. Charles Allen Thomas of St. Louis, executive vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, who had charge of research on the purification and metallurgy of plutonium.

Polak's Frutal Works Issues New Catalog

A new, forty-four page catalogue of essential oils, flavoring materials, aromatics and perfume oils has been prepared by Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. It provides buyers with a simple reference table of products. For buyers who are interested in prices, a special price list has been prepared. Both the catalogue and the price list are available on request to the company.

Joins Van Dyk & Co.

Samuel Klein has joined Van Dyk & Co., manufacturer of synthetic aromatic chemicals and perfumery raw materials, Belleville, N. J., to head its newly formed division of aromatic products research and development. Mr. Klein was formerly perfumer of Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc.

Berje Products Moves

Berje Products Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has moved to a new location at 616 West Forty-Fourth street. The company was formerly located at 366 West Broadway. Additional space has been provided at the new location for planned increases in manufacturing.

Geo. Lueders Names Wheeler

George Lueders & Co., essential oils and natural and synthetic perfume materials, New York, has appointed George L. Wheeler its Philadelphia representative. Mr. Wheeler will make his headquarters at the company's offices at 12 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

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DCAT Services To Members Told

The services performed by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade were reviewed by a special committee of the section which met at the Drug and Chemical Club on January 11. Harold C. Green, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., was chairman.

In speaking of the services performed by DCAT which are not always known or utilized by members, Charles M. Macauley of Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, gave as an example the work DCAT does to prevent the enactment of unwise Federal, state and municipal trade legislation.

He stated that "many legislative problems which run from city to city throughout the country originate in New York. Effective work in the past by DCAT has prevented the spread of unsound legislation."

Mr. Green said that many members of the organization do not realize that DCAT retains Carson G. Frailey as its Washington representative. "Mr. Frailey specializes in the food and drug law," he said, "and is there to aid our members with problems regarding food and drug rulings and regulations. This is a service which the association's attorney performs without charge."

Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, pointed out that "the headquarters of the DCAT at 291 Broadway is set up to provide members with copies of laws and regulations affecting the industry; sources of supplies; names of reliable consultants on labor or packaging of drug products, etc. The DCAT is also a recognized arbitration body to settle commercial disputes within the industry."

Pepsodent Plans Home Wave Kit

The Pepsodent Division of the Lever Brothers Company is planning to introduce its new "Rayve" home permanent wave kit during January. The organization has been making exhaustive studies of home permanent waves since 1945, and the current product is said to be an improvement on the "Hedy Wave" home permanent purchased from the William R. Warner Company in 1948.

Magnus Voices Optimistic View of 1949 Business

An optimistic view of business prospects for 1949 was voiced by Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils house, New York, at the closing session of a three-day meeting of the company's representatives last week. Mr. Magnus said that the outlook for business is good, and added that:—

"There can be little doubt that the sellers' market has gradually disappeared and reverted, with a few exceptions, to a definite buyers' market. While many industries are just beginning to experience this turnabout, we, in the essential oil business have experienced a full year of adjustment and receding commodity prices and can look forward to strengthening prices and increased demand.

"Those of us who have learned to put know-how to work and have not forgotten how to put our shoulders to the wheel, will move ahead in '49. This firm, like the great majority of the great enterprises of this nation, will go forward on the road to business progress."

Essential Oil Association

—Continued from page 7

that name, reported the deaths of eight members of firms in the association. The meeting stood silent in their memory. The financial report was presented by Treasurer Robert J. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. V. H. Fischer, of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., chairman of the committee on differentials for small packages, reported that a guiding schedule would be mailed to the members within a few days.

The election for officers resulted in the unanimous choice of the following:—President, H. P. Wesemann, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; vice-president, Gerard J. Danco, of Gerard J. Danco, Inc.; secretary-treasurer, G. H. McGlynn, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; members of the executive committee. F. G. Ruebler of George Lueders & Co., and William Schilling, jr., of the Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company. Roy C. Schlotterer, 220 Fifth avenue, New York 1, is managing director of the association.

Texas Company has appointed Russell J. Cooper assistant manager of its personnel department.

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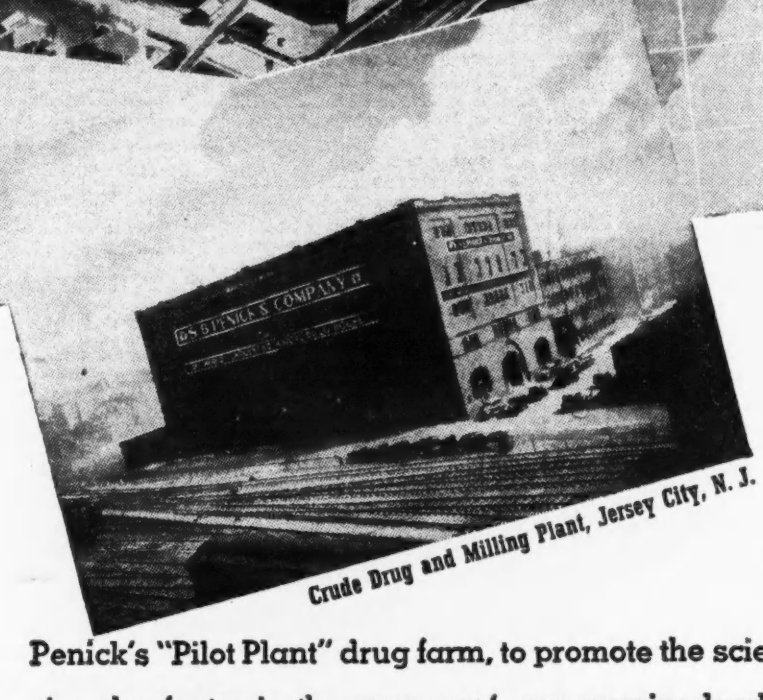

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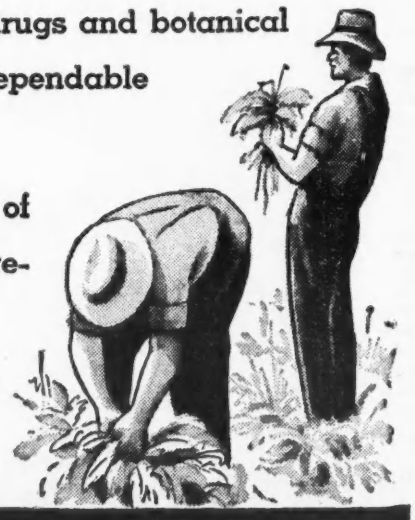

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Medicinal botanicals passed through a week of stable prices regardless of the not substantial character of consuming demand. Lower quotations did appear on fenugreek seed, ginger root from Jamaica, and Spanish saffron but beyond these changes, botanics classified as raw materials for making medicinal preparations were uneventful. The market index held at 200.0 and compared with 245.9 prevailing a year ago.

Flavoring materials were another story entirely. The almost total absence of demand except that of the most limited jobbing size depressed prices over a wide range of material. With the exception of mace, nutmegs, and pepper, the reductions were fractional in degree. African ginger was higher, Zanzibar clove made a new high for the recent upward movement, and India celery was definitely firmer at a higher spot quotation.

The shortage of ergot was still quite acute and accounted for prices standing at levels substantially above those at which futures could be purchased. Buying of dandelion root by proprietary medicine manufacturers seemed at an end. Holders of ginseng and goldenseal roots wanted to reduce holdings but even potential buyers were hard to find. Some fair engagement of belladonna for future delivery was under consideration but spot delivery trade was limited. Wide price ranging of stramonium leaves seemed definitely at an end.

China still was unable to guarantee early shipments of large lots of high dried rhubarb and the tight spot market was likely to continue. Outlook for sassafras bark sales for middlewest consumption in the Spring months improved. Lessened calls for wild cherry and white pine barks was a seasonal development incidental to the Winter being almost a third passed. Brighter market conditions appeared to be developing in vanilla beans and a firmer price position was in effect locally.

Balsams

Copaiba—Business was routine but the call for jobbing lots was quite steady and about normal in size. Spot and replacement prices were generally well maintained under light competition.

Fir—Canadian balsam was shaded to the basis of $31 to $32 per gallon, reflecting a moderate saving in replacement cost. Demand was said to have been none too active of late.

Tolu—Considerable competition was still present on spot and although open quotations remained minimum at $2.90 per pound, the position was not too secure and conditions favored buyers more than sellers throughout the past week.

Barks

Black Haw—Although there seemed to be sufficient stock to meet the current calls for root bark, in point of fact the holdings were below normal in most quarters and showed a first cost that tended to hold the present price position generally steady.

Cocillana—No further easing of the price position was noted and with demand being generally subject to a moderate gain, sellers were disposed to the view that current quotations would hold.

Pomegranate—None of this article has been noted in arriving merchandise over a substantial period of time and the situation on spot was said to be one of severe shortage—so much so that the market was usually considered nominal and subject to confirmation at all times.

Sassafras—Outlook favored an expansion in sales at midwestern point where consumption of a seasonal sort was bound to develop. Buyers who are fussy about quality won't find it easy to get normal qualities this year; some very poor appearing bark went into stock during the past collection season.

Beans

Vanilla—Things were said to be slightly brighter in this market. Madagascar has reaffirmed the prices set last August and has already destroyed 510 pounds of beans, according to the United States consul at the source. While destruction has stopped for the time being, the insular authorities are prepared to resume such activity if it becomes necessary. An embargo on the export of the lower end of the vanilla been scale was said to be in effect and a real shortage in such merchandise was said to exist in France to which country most of such goods go.

Locally, more inquiry was said to exist and dealers felt that consumers had been aloof from the market for so long a period of time that real necessity to buy was beginning to arise. The present position seemed to make Bourbons minimum at $5.25 per pound, while Mexicans stood at $5, same basis for whole beans. Cuts were $4.50 to $4.75.

Berries

Cubeb—Some manufacturing consumers of this article have advanced prices on their products, reflecting the receipt of some information regarding a firmer situation that had developed in berries. Spot quotations on berries no longer tended downward.

Juniper—A remainder of the distressed supply recently offered and partially sold at very low prices was said to be under negotiation but in the main the interest shown in most offerings of this berry was very small and appeared rarely during the past week. The market was considered to be 9c. to 18c. per pound according to seller and quality but the distressed material had sold at much lower than the minimum figure above.

Flowers

Arnica—Though quotably unchanged, the material was not especially firm in price and some quarters still tended toward occasional shading of quotations if firm orders were in sight. Trading was mainly in quantities for immediate consumption.

Chamomile—Just enough business was done to confirm the recently quoted prices in this market but prompt requirements only appeared to reach the spot during the past week and the total of sales was conservative in size.

Saffron—More competition appeared in the market for Spanish material and quotations were reported to have been shaded to the basis of $22.50 per pound on some occasions of demand not exceeding jobbing size in most instances. Stocks seemed adequate.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, $1 per gal.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, ½c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, 1c. per lb.
Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China rolls, broken, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, whole, 5c. per lb.
broken, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, 1c. per lb.
English yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 3c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 2c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
200.0	200.0	199.8	245.9

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Two Weeks Ended January 12

New York

Arnica flowers, 7 bales: insect infested.
Carob beans, 263 bags: insect infested and insect bored.
Cassia, 160 bales: insect filth.
Cassia oil, 20 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 1,192 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 170 drums: decomposed.
Dill seed, 400 bags: filthy.
Elderberries, 10 bales: filthy.
Fleaseed husks, 225 bags: filthy; 112 bags, live and dead insects.
Mace, 16 cases: filthy.
Molle seed, 62 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 686 bags: insect bored and moldy.
Pepper, black, 456 bags: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 323 drums: inedible, unrefined oil.

Baltimore

Sesame seed, 168 bags: insect infested.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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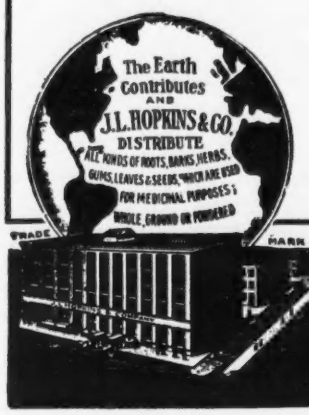
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Gums

Arabic—Local quotations were said to be as low as they could be if kept in line with replacement costs, more than 50 percent of which consist of fixed charges of the rock-ribbed variety. Importations during 1948 appeared to have exceeded those of 1947 by a considerable margin, based on the latest data available.

Benzoin—Some shifting of prices here and there on spot was noted but it failed materially to alter the general position of the material which, on the whole, seemed to be on the firm side. Conditions in the primary market have been much upset of late and steady export of replacement stocks have become a moot question.

Myrrh—Some fair-sized jobbing demand contributed stability to prices prevailing on the spot and the improvement in demand was a general strengthener of the market position locally. Replacement cables revealed no weakness at the origins.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Though the spot delivery market was not very active, it did have an exceptionally steady undertone last week and the usual signs of local competition did not appear during the period. Quantity business was not very prominent but lots of conservative size were more than sufficient in number to hold prices steady. No general offerings from the normal primary market in Europe were being received, it being understood that the Yugoslaves have what amounts to a single agent for business in this country.

Horehound—Winter business has not been very brisk but the market has held rather steady thus far and on spot the prices were said to be a fair reflection of what new crops cost last season.

Jaborandi—The primary market advices have not included further reductions in prices; a deal of stability ruled the origin. On the spot, affairs were rather dull and usually of the jobbing order. Stocks could cope well with an expanded demand.

Lobelia—Business has been sufficiently light to suggest to some that moderate quantities might be obtainable at a limited concession in primary market costs. However, it seemed unlikely that much would be carried into the new collection season at the origin. Some think that 1949 will be a repetition of 1948 in collections.

Sage—Dalmatian sage prices sagged once more, ending last week on the basis of 23c. to 23½c. per pound with sellers willing to entertain bids. Interest of buyers was at low ebb.

Stramonium—The market has returned to one of rather routine proportions but the removal of shortage has not in itself been sufficient to work any change in minimum quotations on the spot. The range was 20c. to 22c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Tarragon—Scarcity abounded and dealers ordinarily supplying the item had very little in hand and declared the market to be entirely nominal.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The firming tendency in prices on new crop goods related more to the loss in weight occasioned by the material drying-out than to any important shift in demand.

Ergot—The market has stiffened considerably and prices on the spot stood at $1.35 to $1.40 per pound for immediate delivery with futures being offered for 10c. per pound less. Much of the recent spot stock has been absorbed, leaving something akin to shortage for the time being and at least until some substantial replacements can be brought forward from the origin.

Grains of Paradise—Though the market was slow, it was also firm in keeping with the absence of a normal distribution of supplies and the lack of steady offerings of replacement goods.

Manna—Again in jobbing sales contributed some added steadiness to the market without being production of any change in price. The reserve in local circles was said to be fairly substantial.

Roots

Black Indian Hemp—The supply was said to have covered the pressing needs that led to sharp advances in the primary market during the collection season. At the moment, interest was nominal but prices were firm and consisted of high cost merchandise.

Dandelion—The recent transaction involving a large quantity for the account of a proprietary medicine manufacturer appeared to have left a quiet market in

its wake. The market was found to be generally firm in undertone and not abundant in supply.

Ginseng—The inquiries developed in the preholiday period rarely resulted in business being done, the potential buyers coming to the view that it would be almost impossible to get a delivery of the root in China. The market holds mainly because most stocks were acquired on a rising market that reached fairly high limits during the last half of 1948.

Goldenseal—It was still a buyers' market without the benefit of buyers. Little interest was shown last week and there was a tendency on the part of the origin to seek bids. Locally, a stolid market attached to prices of an inert variety that seemed in some measure out of line with practicality in some directions.

Mandrake—Attempts to trade in this article developed a stand-off between holders at the origin and potential buyers on the spot. About 3c. per pound separated buyer and sellers. Unsold stocks in first hands were reported to be small in size and it was said last week that some suppliers were disposed to carry their holdings in the 1949 collection season since they expect relatively high prices will have to be paid to the diggers.

Rhubarb—The situation was one of tight supply and relatively strong prices. Little has been available at the origin and prices at the source have been well maintained and still have a rising tendency. Immediate demand on spot was not very active but few dealers worried about the slower movement into consumption.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise was in better supply and prices dropped to 16c. to 16½c. per pound. Some Syrian seed was lower at 18½c. to 19c.

Cardamom—A lull in price developments on spot came to the market last week. Stability was the rule here, exactly as it was at the various primary markets where high prices seemed likely to continue. Much higher spot prices have curbed interest somewhat.

Celery—Indian seed was considerably firmer and at the close of last week the general asking price was 20½c. to 21c. per pound.

Fenugreek—Indian seed on the spot was down to 10½c. to 11c. per pound, this being a firm offering. No change came in futures, and Moroccan seed, when available, was about steady.

Mustard—Dutch yellow was down to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Danish yellow appeared not to be available; last sales were around 14½c. to 15c. Price developments in domestic seed were lacking.

Poppy—Some Polish seed sought new owners for a consideration of 18¾c. to 19c. per pound. This was a considerable price advantage over Dutch seed but Turkish was still the cheapest seed on spot, being 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—The only change came in selected rolls, broken, which item was down to 9½c. to 10½c. per pound. Honan cassia was 19c. to 19½c.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon material was more favorably priced at 26c. to 27c. per pound without stirring buyers in the hinterland to action.

Clove—Zanzibars climbed to a new high for the recent rise in prices and at the end of last week was named at 19½c. to 20c. Advices from Marseille stated that little old crop spice is being carried into the new crop season at Madagascar, and merchants expect higher prices to be well maintained.

Ginger—African root was a fraction higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Jamaica No. 1 was reduced to 25c. to 25½c.; No. 2, 24½c. to 25c.; No. 3, 24c. to 24½c.

Nutmegs—Weakness continued dominant in the market. West Indians were down to 40c. to 40½c. per pound. East Indians, 46c. to 47c. for spots and 45c. to 46c. for futures.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was lower at 95c. to 96c. per pound; West Indian, spot, 90c. to 92c.; broken, 75c. to 80c.

Pepper—The market continued to decline and spot black pepper was down to 68c. to 69c. per pound; nearby futures, 63c. to 65c.; March shipment, 55c. to 57c. April-May shipment, 50c. White pepper receded to 77c. to 78c.

Total imports in 1947 were about 16,000 tons but those of 1948 were only a shade over 12,000 tons. January imports were not expected to exceed 1,000 tons—if that figure be reached. Some depression in the March through May shipment positions was noted, caused mainly by the uncertainties surrounding the situation in the Netherlands East Indies. Some think that the key to future price movements will be found in the NEI.

Botanicals Imports In Jan.-Sept. Listed

Preliminary data on imports of botanical drugs, gums, balsams and other materials for September and for the January-September period of 1948 have been compiled by the Department of Commerce. The figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

Crude Drugs

	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.
Alconite	2,500	7,073
Aloe	.....	14[illegible]27
Angelica seed and root	.....	1,435
Belladonna leaves and root	3,361	29[illegible]5
Buchu leaves	2,400	136,245
Chamomile flowers	2,431	73,632
Cinchona bark	29,929	316,795
Coca leaves	50,000	527,123
Digitalis	490	2,698
Ergot	22,400	12[illegible]32
Gentian	.....	212,516
Ginseng	.....	332
Henbane	44,207	342,435
Ipecac	18,104	33[illegible]80
Jalap	2,351	28[illegible]53
Lycopodium	.....	5,592
Ma Huang	.....	[illegible]2
Manna	.....	3[illegible]77
Nux vomica	.....	1,11[illegible]55
Opium	.....	3[illegible],644
Psyllium seed	68,614	3,3[illegible],679
Rhubarb	6,720	2[illegible],112
Sarsaparilla root	7,734	91,112
Senna	381,093	1,611,575
Stramonium	2,115	255,970
Total	644,530	8,811,474
Cocculus indicus, althea, or marshmallow	.....	3,208
Aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, jalap, manna, althea, or marshmallow (advanced)	.....	2,446
Drugs of vegetable origin—		
Roots	49,889	503,804
Barks	120,761	1,961,074
Flowers, fruits, and seeds	135,733	2,276,226
Drugs of vegetable origin (advanced)	23,998	286,100
Total	330,381	4,132,358
Grand total	974,911	12,944,332

Other Crude Materials

Agar	14,059	178,808
Cochineal	4,462	42,9[illegible]6
Fenugreek	277,000	963,197
Henna	11,300	191,174
Kelp	862,298	1,342,743
Kola nuts	165,[illegible]46	357,212
Lavender flowers	4,446	8,742
Licorice root	623,[illegible]82	25,23[illegible],893
extract, rolls, etc	45,977	840,124
Locust or carob beans	.....	445,750
Mate	.....	350
Orris or iris root	6,520	128,450
Patchouli leaves	.....	218,384
Pawpaw juice or papain (crude)	92,234	308,314
advanced	.....	739
Quince seed	9,394	111,494
Sandalwood	.....	873,890
Sloe or juniper berries	.....	8,763
Soap bark or quillaja	21,766	761,107
Tea waste	1,432,214	8,518,484
Total	3,570,898	41,034,589

Gums and Balsams

Aromatic gums—		
Asafetida	17,205	100,081
Mastic	.....	6,722
Myrrh	.....	14,280
Total	17,205	121,083
Mucilaginous gums—		
Arabic or Senegal (acacia)	626,083	12,073,076
Kadaya (karaya) and talka		5,642,231
Tragacanth	132,089	2,218,111
Locust bean	603,703	4,941,443
Total	1,366,875	24,874,861
Total for all gums shown above	1,384,080	24,995,944
Balsams—		
Copaiba	9,025	85,255
Fir or Canada	950	6,805
Peru	.....	68,957
Styrax	13,464	102,081
Tolu	10,245	52,919
Other balsams, crude, n.e.s.	1,014	52,824
Total	34,698	368,841
Total for all gums and balsams	1,418,778	25,364,785

Wm. J. Stange Co. Celebrates Biggest Year in Firm's History

Wm. J. Stange Company, manufacturer of food seasonings, colors, preservatives and allied food products, Chicago, recently held its annual banquet in the Graemere hotel. A total of $23,460 in bonus checks was distributed to 107 plant and office employees, marking the largest bonus payment in the company's forty-four year history.

William B. Durling, president, called 1948 a most significant year and pointed out these highlights:—Largest sales volume in the company's history; opening of a West Coast manufacturing branch at Oakland, Calif.; purchase of a new Chicago building for offices and seasoning manufacture, and remodeling of the company's two Chicago plants.

McCormick Official to Organize Military Personnel Policy Board

Thomas R. Reid, vice-president in charge of human relations of McCormick & Co., spice firm, Baltimore, Md., has been appointed by the Secretary of Defense to organize a personnel policy board for the National Military Establishment and to serve as its first chairman.

The new board will be a staff agency in the office of the Secretary of Defense and will have functions in the field of civilian and military personnel policies for the Army, Navy and Air Force similar to those of the Munitions Board in the field of industrial mobilization, and of the Research and Development Board.

Pac. Chemical Exposition Scheduled for November 1-5

James O. Clayton, research associate of the California Research Corporation, has been appointed chairman of the Pacific Chemical Exposition, scheduled for November 1 to 5, 1949, at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, according to Dr. Richard Wistar, chairman of the California section of the American Chemical Society.

Appointed to the exposition committee to assist Mr. Clayton are:—Donald W. Baldra, Schering Corporation; Lloyd F. Brooke and Dorr H. Etzler, California Research Corporation; Leo R. Gardner, California Spray Chemical Corporation; Hans Lineweaver, Western Regional Research Laboratory; Miss Valerie Phillips, San Francisco College for Women; L. W. Van Doren, Oronite Chemical Company; and Worden Waring, Shell Development Company.

Plaskon Appoints Three To New Research Posts

The Plaskon Division of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Dr. J. A. Murray, Dr. J. Kenson Simons and David E. Cordier associate directors of research.

Dr. Murray, who has been associated with the division since 1933, will be concerned particularly with direction of research on glues and industrial resins. Prior to his current appointment he was active in research on urea molding material, with resin adhesive and with synthetic resins for the coatings industry.

Dr. Simons, who will direct fundamental chemical research, has been associated with the company since 1941. He commenced his research in organic chemistry, with particular emphasis on urea molding compounds, when he became an industrial fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, in 1936, and has continued it since joining the Plaskon organization.

Mr. Cordier, who joined the division in 1933, will be concerned primarily with molding compound research in his new position. Since joining the organization he has concentrated his efforts on research and development of synthetic resins and molding compounds, and holds some twenty patents in the field of urea formaldehyde.

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Color	Dark	Dark	Dark
Flash °F.	450	460	510
Pour °F.	35	40	70
Viscosity 210°F., Saybolt sec.	110	125	510
Evap. Loss mg/10g (1 hr. 100°C.)	8	5	3

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Protective Coatings Materials

The paint industry is virtually assured of a larger gross in 1948 than ever before, according to Bureau of Census figures for the first eleven months released today. Statistics for November, tabulated below, show a slight gain over the 1947 record high, and trade observers believe that this edge will probably be maintained when the December returns are reported.

However, industry spokesman insist that the figures are misleading. Despite the increase in dollar volume, they maintain that business last year was worse, not better, than during the preceding twelve-month. They estimate that movement of trade sales was down about 15 percent under 1947, and that industrial sales were off by approximately 10 percent. They argue that costs were up and that prices went along with them. Thus, the increase in dollar totals.

Meanwhile, the market was quiet last week, although imported casein and shellac advanced. Demand for dry colors was slow. Organic toners were reported to be in fairly easy supply, the first loosening of stocks since the war. Lithopone was firm and abundant. There was considerable buyer resistance reported in the quicksilver market, and mercuric oxides held steady.

Despite the 6 percent increase in freight rates, which went into effect on January 11, mica and silica prices stood fast. Shellac quotations in New York were one cent to 3 cents higher. Inquiry was active, due primarily to growing shortages in this country, particularly in the better grades.

Because of the oversold situation prevailing in the alkyd resin market, phthalic anhydride last week was available in limited spot quantities, the first such easement in this coaltar intermediate since pre-war. Coumarone-indenes were said to be in tight supply, due mainly to the increasing demand from the floor tile industry. One producer of melamines lowered two grades one-quarter cent and one-half cent per pound. One line of phenolics dropped one-half cent to 1½ cents. Styrene demand was said to be running neck-and-neck with current production. Terpenes were freely available.

Imported casein was one cent to 1½ cents higher in New York as a direct result of the 8 percent export tax effected by the Argentine government on January 1. There was some small-lot business reported, but large-volume users continued to show increasing preference for lower-priced substitutes. Meanwhile, domestic casein production for the first eleven months of 1948 was 58 percent under levels of the previous year, according to figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, I, 2c. per 100 lbs.
K, M, N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¾c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.2	235.2	224.3	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Alkali—Supplies were excellent. Demand was spotty. Prices held firm.

Blue, Iron—Stocks of Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues were freely available for prompt shipment. Buying interest was off. Listings were maintained.

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner—Consuming inquiry was on the weak side last week. Inventories were plentiful. The price structure was without change.

Blue, Peacock—There was no change in this section during the past week. The supply position was good. Demand was sluggish. Prices were steady.

Blue, Permanent Toner—In ample supply, this pigment material was in fair demand last week. Quotations were stable.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Demand for this pigment material was off. Supplies were excellent. Prices were without variance.

Blue, Violet Toner—Supplies continued plentiful during the week. Buying interest was only fair. Prices were steady.

Copper Oxide—Movement of this pigment material was steady, though in moderate volume. Stocks were good. Prices held firm at previous levels.

Green, Malachite — Supplies were reported adequate in view of weak demand. Listings were without fluctuation.

Green, Phthalocyanin Toner—The supply position was said to be ample in the face of moderate to fair demand. The price structure remained on a par with previous levels.

Green, Tungstated—There was no substantial change in the market position of this material during the past week. Consuming inquiry was fair. Prices were maintained.

Lead Pigments—Demand for these pigment materials was down somewhat, owing primarily to seasonal influences. However, the overall supply situation of white leads and lead oxides was short. Producers maintained that there was little likelihood of an easement this year. Quotations were steady.

Lithopone—Supplies continued plentiful last week. Demand was slow. Quantities of this pigment material were available to all buyers for prompt shipment. Despite the January 1 rise in zinc oxide, prices held firm in this section last week.

Orange, Cadmium—Stocks and demand continued on a par with previous levels. Prices on the lithopone were steady at $1.10 per pound.

Orange, Dinitroanilin Toner—In ample supply because of the relative inactivity of buyers, this material remained steady during the week at $1.15 per pound.

Red, Cadmium—Prices on the lithopone held firm at a range of $1.15 to $1.55 per pound. The supply position was without appreciable change from levels of previous week, as was demand.

Red, Lithol Toners — Stocks were reported to have eased considerably. At least one producer indicated that sizable quantities were available for immediate delivery. The loosening of the supply situation was attributed to a relaxation of buying interest. Prices were firm.

Red, Mercury Oxide—With quicksilver reported to be meeting heavy buyer resistance, the price of this pigment material remained firm at $2 to $2.02 per pound.

Red, Para Toner—For the first time since the end of the war, this and other organic toners were said to be in ample supply, available for prompt shipment. Loosening of the supply position was attributed to a decline in demand. Prices were steady.

Red, Toluidin Toner — Because of an easing in buying interest, this material was said to have become more plentiful. At least one producer was making offerings for prompt shipment last week. The price structure was without change.

Yellow, Cadmium—The CP and lithopone grades were steady at $2.55 and 95c. per pound, respectively. Supply and demand were unchanged.

Yellow, Hansa—There was no particular

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: November

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in November, 1948, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $71,622,618. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. The data include sales of water-thinned paints and sales of nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1947 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales: Total	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish	Industrial sales: Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1948—November	$71,622,618	$35,262,073	$29,871,079	$22,559,747	$7,311,332	$6,489,466
Total, *11 months	986,281,585	531,277,359	359,237,316	274,916,136	84,345,136	96,023,945
1947—November	71,196,620	35,577,123	28,622,635	21,590,357	7,032,278	6,998,862
Total, 11 months	968,573,609	518,313,512	346,924,878	267,054,969	82,280,937	100,581,620

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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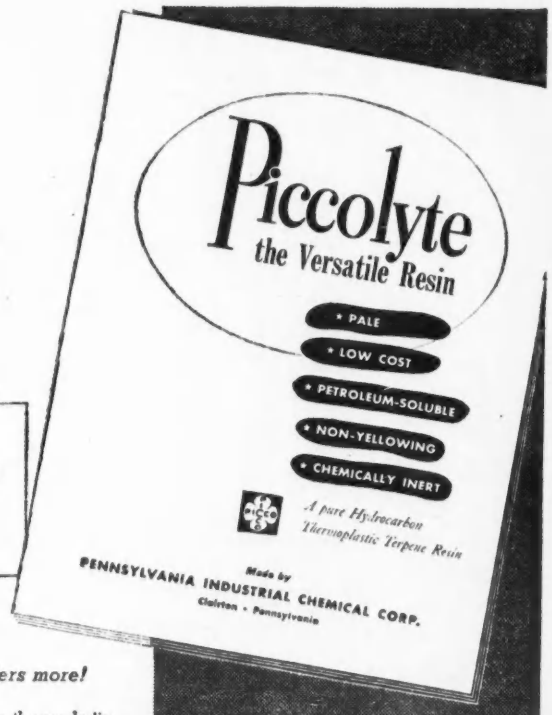

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feature to the market last week. Listings were steady, both for regular and primrose grades. Demand was off a little. Supplies were ample.

Yellow, Mercury Oxide — Quicksilver held at $86 to $90 per flask last week, but there was little buying interest. Listings of this pigment material were similarly stable at $1.93 to $1.95 per pound.

Zinc Sulphide—Unaffected by the January 1 advance in zinc oxide, this pigment material was steady last week. The barium, calcium and magnesium pigments continued at a range of 8c. to 8¼c. per pound.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—The supply position continued excellent. Demand was moderate. Prices were maintained. Arrivals during the week totaled 300 bags of calcium carbonate from Bristol and 1,264 bags of whiting from London.

China Clay — Importations last week were reported at 450 tons of blue ball clay from Bristol. The market was otherwise without feature.

Fuller's Earth—Buying interest was steady, but moderate, during the past week. Stocks were good. Prices held firm. Imported were 200 bags of fuller's earth from Bristol.

Mica—There was no change in the price structure last week despite the increase of 6 percent in freight rates which went into effect on January 11. Supplies were reported to be meeting demand, but there was no surplus. Importations aggregated 1,373 cases and 370 boxes of mica from Rio de Janeiro, Liverpool, Buenos Aires, Calcutta and Hong Kong.

Silica—Although a 6 percent increase in freight rates went into effect on Tuesday, there was no change in the price structure of this material last week. Stocks were plentiful. Demand was unchanged. Arrivals during the week totaled 200 bags of silica from Bristol.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—For the first time since the end of the war, phthalic anhydride was reported to be in fairly easy supply last week. Producers said that although all current production is under contract, buyers have not been taking their full quotas because of the oversold situation prevailing in the alkyd resin market. At least one maker of the coaltar intermediate indicated that several spot cars

DC SILICONES

Silicone News

DC ANTIFOAM A
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in Caustic Liquors

PHOTO COURTESY PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

One ½ ounce capsule of DC Antifoam A kills foam in caustic soda liquor more effectively than 2 to 5 pounds of grease and cuts processing time by 4 to 6 hours per pot.

Foam is a particularly troublesome problem at the Wyandotte, Michigan, plant of Penn. Salt. In making flake caustic soda, Pennsylvania Salt boils concentrated caustic liquors in large 20 ton pots. The process is relatively easy to control until temperatures reach 260° to 280° C. At those temperatures foam begins to form in large quantities.

Before using DC Antifoam A, Pennsylvania Salt added 2 to 5 pounds of petroleum cup grease to each pot. This decreased the foaming but the grease "flashed" and smoked, making it hard for the operator to determine whether the foam was actually under control.

By adding 1 part DC Antifoam A to a million parts of caustic liquor, however, Pennsylvania Salt has completely eliminated foam and potential overflows. When foam first appears, a capsule containing half an ounce of DC Antifoam A is thrown into the pot. All foam is immediately downed and the process continues with temperatures rising to 320°C. Processing time is shortened by 4 to 6 hours per pot. And the cost of the DC Antifoam A required is no greater than the cost of the cup grease.

DC Antifoam A is generally effective in concentrations ranging from 1 to 5000 parts per million in a wide variety of aqueous and nonaqueous systems. For more information about DC Antifoam A, call our nearest branch office, or write for pamphlet No. B5-Z.

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of that material were available. Meanwhile, alkyds were quiet. Demand continued off. The supply situation was plentiful. Prices were maintained.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—Because of increasing demand from the floor tile industry, all grades were said to be in short supply during the week. Light resins have been tight for some time, but dark grades until recently have been in reasonably good supply. Demand from the paint trade was reported to be about normal. Prices were steady.

Melamine Resins—One producer last week announced reductions of ¼c. to ½c. per pound on two grades. Other grades were unchanged.

Phenolic Resins—Reductions of ½c. to 1½c. per pound were effected last week in one quarter. Quotations on other lines were stable. Supplies were good for all but butylated types. Demand was on a par with previous levels.

Styrene Resins — Demand continued good. At least one producer reported that sales were running a neck-and-neck race with output. Prices held.

Terpene Resins—The supply position was said to be plentiful. Quantities were available for immediate shipment. Prices were unchanged.

Vinyl Resins—One maker of polyvinyl acetate resins announced the addition of two new solutions and one water emulsion to its line. Prices were without variance.

Natural Resins

Trading was quiet in New York last week. The supply situation continued good. Most grades were available in good quantities. Prices held after the previous week's fluctuations in dammar gums. Arrivals during the past week aggregated 128 bags of copal gum from Manila.

Shellac—Active inquiry, spurred on by growing scarcity, pushed up New York prices by 1c. to 3c. per pound. Bleached grades were up 1c. Rises of 2c. were noted for lemon No. 1 and No. 2. Superfine was 1c. higher, and TN brought 3c. per pound more. The Calcutta market was stronger. Shortages are cropping up in India, due to transportation difficulties and an unusually low Kusmi yield. The pinch in this country is expected to set in within three to four weeks, particularly on the better grades. Arrivals during the week totaled 1,333 bags of seedlac from Kohichang and 1,008 bags and 108 cases of shellac from London, Rotterdam and Kohichang. Following are current market quotations:— Bleached, bonedry, 66½c. to 69c.; bleached, refined, 76½c. to 79c.; lemon No. 1, 72c. to 73c.; lemon No. 2, 70c. to 71c.; superfine, 67c. to 68c., and TN, 65c. to 66c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Tricresyl Phosphate — The market steadied in the wake of recent declines of 4½c. to 5c. per pound. Demand during the week was reported on a par with current production levels. Following are current market quotations:—Coaltar, carload, 38c.; coaltar, l.c.l., 38½c.; coaltar, tanks, 37c. per pound; petroleum, carload, 38c.; petroleum, l.c.l., 38½c., and petroleum, tanks, 36½c. to 37c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Long fibers remained very scarce last week. Short-fibered grades were in reasonably good availability. Prices were stable following January 1 increases. Importations during the week totaled 8,800 bags of asbestos from Beira.

Asphalt — Gilsonite prices were steady during past week at $36.50 for black selects, $31 for seconds and $36.50 per ton for jet. Imported last week were 67,497 barrels of petroleum asphalt from Willemstad.

Casein — New York prices on the imported grade rose 1c. to 1½c. per pound last week following imposition of an 8 percent export tax by the Argentine government. According to dealers, Argentine producers have decided to pass on the tax to the consumer. Thus, the week's increase in prices. However, buying interest in New York continued very slow. There was some small-lot business done at 28½c. per pound, but most of the large-scale users continued to show increasing preference for lower-priced substitutes. Domestic casein was steady at 30c. per pound, but there was little interest. Imported casein was quoted at 27c. to 28c. per pound in lots of 10,000 pounds. Arrivals during the week totaled 5,300 bags from Buenos Aires.

Dry casein production in November, estimated at 725,000 pounds, was 19 percent below a year earlier and 1 percent under the five-year average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During the first eleven months of 1948, output totaled 12,935,000 pounds, a decline of 59

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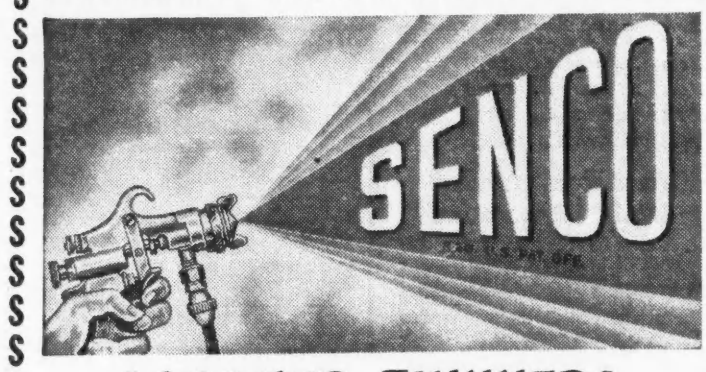

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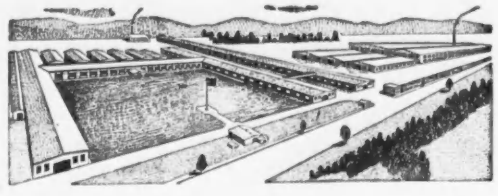
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percent from the corresponding period in 1947 and 36 percent below the average for these months during the 1942-46 period. Stocks held by manufacturers on November 30 were 1,900,000 pounds, a gain of 7 percent from the record low holdings a year earlier. On the same date in past years, stocks were as follows:—1,775,000 pounds, 1947; 2,100,000 pounds, 1946, and 6,050,000 pounds, 1946.

Glue—Stocks of bone grades continued heavy. Demand for these materials was up a little following recent declines. Prices steadied. Hide grades were as short as ever. Buying interest remained intense. Prices held firm. Imported last week were 663 bags of bone from Santos and 141 bales of gluestock from Havana.

Stearates — Despite recent declines of tallow and grease, quotations on these flatteners held firm during the week. It was felt in some quarters that there would be no immediate decline in the market because stearate manufacturers have large inventories of high-priced stearic acid and are anxious to move some of their material at current prices. Demand was quiet and stocks were heavy.

Synthetic Adhesives — The Bureau of Census reported total consumption in November at 6,672,000 pounds, compared with 7,481 pounds in October and 6,234,000 pounds in November, 1947. Stocks at the end of November aggregated 5,025,000 pounds, as against 4,161,000 pounds on October 31 and 3,882,000 pounds on November 30, 1947.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 14 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$6.65	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	8.25	9.00
E	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.50	9.25
F	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.50	9.25
G	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.55	9.30
H	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.55	9.30
I	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.52	8.55	9.30
K	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55	8.55	9.30
M	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55	8.55	9.30
N	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.55	8.60	9.35
WG	7.60	7.60	7.70	7.70	7.70	8.65	9.40
WW	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	8.75	9.50
X	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	8.75	9.50
	Drums						
Sales	...	...	100	...	26		
Receipts	27	...	60	...	36		
Shipments	1,011	...	216	...	102		
Stocks	15,694	15,694	15,538	15,538	15,472		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange—Bulk					New York (ref. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. (7 lbs.) Friday	ex whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		
Per gal.	.36½	.36½	.36¼	.36¼	.36	.44	.55
Sales, bbls.	640	...	320	...	480		
Receipts, bbls.	...	...	299	...	583		
Shipments, bbls.	344	...	2,187	...	207		
Stocks, bbls.	16,060	16,060	14,172	14,172	14,550		

Ohmer Heads New Wrinkle And Chadeloid Corporation

Robert F. Ohmer has been elected president of New Wrinkle, Inc., and of Chadeloid Corporation, both Dayton, Ohio.

New Wrinkle, Inc., is licensor of more than 200 industrial finish manufacturers under its "Wrinkle" finish patents. Chadeloid Corporation serves nearly 100 licensee manufacturers of its patented wood stain formulations. Both organizations maintain research, application service and promotional activities on behalf of the respective licensees.

Ohmer was president of New Wrinkle, Inc., from its inception until the middle of 1942, at which time he left for duty with the Air Force. Since the war he has been vice-president in charge of administration of The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio. He will establish the main offices of New Wrinkle, Inc., in Chicago, but the laboratories will continue at Dayton.

New York Paint Club Plans Open Forum Tomorrow

The technical training committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, in cooperation with the division of general education of New York University, will hold an open forum on fire retardent paints and their application, at 8 p.m., tomorrow in room 170 of the Waverly building. Leader of the discussions will be Nathan Altman, of the Albi Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

Glidden Promotes Oakley

R. H. Oakley has been appointed assistant general credit manager of the Glidden Company, Cleveland. Mr. Oakley, who joined Glidden in 1937, has been Pacific Coast auditor for the company since 1946, when he was discharged from the Navy.

Packaging Institute Plans Annual Forum Oct. 24-26

The eleventh annual forum of the Packaging Institute will be held on October 24 to 26 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Plans for the program call for an enlargement of the seminar discussions that were very successful in the 1948 convention.

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British Paint Makers Hold Annual Dinner

Improvement in some aspects of the British manufacturing situation was noted at the annual dinner of the Society of British Paint Manufacturers, held recently in London.

Norman M. Hadfield, president of the society, reported on the "feeling of satisfaction" which came to the industry with the change in the linseed oil allocation, and stated that during the past year members had contributed to the preparation and publication of a technical paper on the potentialities of soybean oil.

"We can look forward in the near future to hearing something as to further knowledge and experience gained from a recent visit to the United States," Mr. Hadfield said.

"The council has given constructive consideration to such important matters as the paint apprenticeship scheme, census of production form, factors governing wage rates, and so forth. I have no desire to enter into any controversial discussions on recent legislation, but I think there have been few years in the history of Parliament when so many acts affecting industry have been passed into law.

Monsanto Shifts Staffs Of Research Departments

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced several organizational changes in the research staffs of its plastics division and central research department.

Dr. Earl C. Chapin, who joined Monsanto's central research department in 1944, will transfer to the company's plastics division research department at Springfield, Mass., effective February 1, 1949. C. H. Basdekis, who has been with the plastics division's research department since 1942, will move to central research at Dayton about the same time.

It was also announced that a new plastics application research group is to be established at Dayton on January 15, under the leadership of Robert E. Cairns, who joined Monsanto in 1938 through the company's associated company, Shawinigan Resins Corporation, which is also located in Springfield. Mr. Cairns will be assisted in his new undertaking by Eli A. Haddad, who has been with the plastics division in research since 1944.

Smith Chemical & Color Co. Holds Annual Holiday Party

Approximately 200 friends and employees of the Smith Chemical & Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., attended the organization's seventeenth annual party held recently at the Iceland Theatre Restaurant, New York. Casper Smith, president of the company, played host to guests from the paint, varnish, rubber chemicals, and cosmetics industries. The evening was featured by a smorgasbord dinner, professional entertainment and dancing.

N. Y. Paint Club Group Meets Jan. 19

The industrial maintenance sales group of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a luncheon meeting at the Statler hotel on January 19. L. B. Donovan, of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, will be guest speaker. He will present a movie featuring his patented flotation painting system for coating big gas tanks and other paint maintenance problems of his company.

Glidden Assigns Pollard

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed James W. Pollard, jr., assistant superintendent of its lithopone division, Baltimore, Md. In this capacity Mr. Pollard, who has been engaged in the construction and maintenance of chemical equipment in Memphis, Tenn., Rosemont, Minn., and Baltimore, will assist I. J. Foote, superintendent of the division.

Horn Opens New Plant

The A. C. Horn Company, division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, recently started operations at its new plant in Los Angeles, Calif. The new plant consists of two manufacturing buildings, a laboratory building and a raw material storage warehouse.

NYU Plans Three Paint Courses

The graduate division of the college of engineering of New York University will extend its "Laboratory Course in Surface Finishes" to a full course, beginning with the spring term of this year. In addition, the college will present a full course in "Surface Finishes," and a half course in "Surface Finishes Laboratory."

Phila. Paint Technicians Monthly Meeting Jan. 19

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Paint & Varnish Production Club will be held at the Engineers Club January 19. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m.

The speaker for this meeting will be John Hafeli, a representative from the Detroit technical service department of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit. Mr. Hafeli will present a paper entitled "Styresols in Surface Coatings." In addition, Harold Gough will present the prize winning paper on "Yellow Pigments."

Witco Moves Amarillo Offices

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has moved the Amarillo, Tex., offices of its carbon black division to 1400 West Tenth avenue. The offices were formerly located in the Fisk building in Amarillo.

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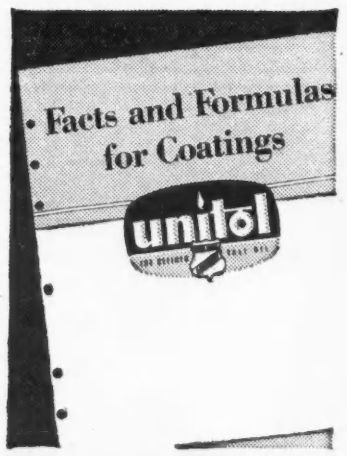

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trend of oils and fats prices continued downward last week and both vegetable and animal oils were affected. The price index declined substantially to 163.3, compared with 183.3, a month ago and 254.8 at this time last year.

The sharpest decline took place in copra and coconut oil. The lower trend in copra was accentuated by the marked decline in the export demand from European countries and offers at lower prices also reduced interest from domestic crushers. Coconut oil dropped 3 cents per pound, with consumers backing away.

Crude cottonseed oil sagged with lard and soybeans and was off 1½ cents. Soybean oil also reflected the break in beans and declined 1½ cents. Peanut oil remained steady and reports that the government's available supplies of peanuts were practically nil for crushing purposes, kept prices above cottonseed oil levels. Corn oil was quiet but steady, compared with competing oils.

Tallow and grease registered another fractional decline last week. Soapmakers purchased moderate quantities of tallow at the lower level and withdrew interest. Export inquiry for grease and tallow also slackened. Offerings were liberal and the market was unsettled and weak. Other animal oils were unsteady and oleo and tallow oils were off fractionally.

Interest in drying oils continued slow. Open quotations for linseed oil were reduced slightly. Business remained inactive and prices could have been shaded on firm bids for round lot quantities. Fish oils were easy and quiet. Crude sardine oil dropped 1 cent, while refined grades were unchanged at the recent decline.

Carnauba wax prices for spot delivery broke sharply and crude grades were off as much as 5 cents per pound. Beeswax also was lower.

Cottonseed Oil

Further weakness developed in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week with lower lard, soybeans and competing oils. Trading was fairly active. Heavy liquidation caused the market to decline rather sharply. Unconfirmed reports of substantial additional allocations of oils and fats for export stiffened the market temporarily, but this was not sustained under weakness in lard and competing vegetable oils. The increase of 600,000 barrels in the visible supply compared with a year ago also was a depressing factor. Refined oil disappearance in December was placed at 337,970 barrels, against 350,250 barrels, in November and 351,290 barrels, December last year. Visible oil supply was estimated at 2,285,000 barrels, December 31, compared with 2,174,600 barrels, the previous month and 1,672,500 barrels, December 31, 1947.

Crude cottonseed oil was unsettled and registered a net decline of 1½c. per pound. Trading was light and took place at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills January-February shipment throughout the Belt.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 14 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	2	18.25	17.75	16.70@17.10
March	871	18.45	17.00	17.20—17.19S
May	634	18.35	16.93	17.08S
July	176	18.11	16.18	17.05S
September	4	17.05	16.50	16.20@16.50
October	17	17.00	16.15	16.15S
December	..	....	....	15.25@16.50

Total sales—1,704 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil sales at 15½c. and 15c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Cottonseed meal in fairly good demand and quoted at $65 per ton, mills, immediate, and $64, January shipment, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls inquiry slow. Offered at $6 to $7, bulk, mills, in this section.

Linseed Oil

Prices were reduced 2 points per pound last week. Raw oil was offered at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, with intimations that firm bids could shade this figure for sizable business. Drums were reduced to 28.80c. per pound, carlots and to 29.40c. to 29.80c. for smaller quantities. Consuming demand continued limited to an occasional tankwagon and small drum lots. While new business was unimproved, a better request was reported for delivery against former contracts. Other drying oils also were inactive and unchanged. Trading in tung io oil was limited and took place at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Good sized tankcar business it was stated could have shaded quotations in some quarters.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed oil was very quiet, limited almost entirely to fill-in orders in small tanks. Oil buyers, watching the general market closely and bothered by the outlook in flax and oil prices, were prone to hold commitments to a minimum. Price held nominally at 27c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1 and a large part of the local production was being sold to the government through the CCC. Shipping instructions on maturing oil contracts were in steady volume but there was a certain amount of surplus as crushing plants were going at a brisk rate and it was this surplus oil moving to the CCC. There were rumors that smaller operators and resellers had entered the spot market with supplies at less than the 27c. quoted by the larger crushers but this business was limited.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	5,180,000	7,080,000
Since Sept. 1	79,738,000	134,660,000

Flaxseed—Buying interest reported less active, and sales were limited at the support price of $6 per bushel.

Minneapolis—Demand for flax and linseed oil continued to drop off with only a few buyers in either market and none of them showing any particular interest. Seed sales were light at $6 per bushel with only one or two of the dozen or more buyers in the Minneapolis market evincing any interest in supplies. The rest of the buyers said that they had filled their needs for the nearby period and were not making too many or too definite plans for the April-June quarter. New crop flax will be available in the final quarter of the crop year and the expectation of a $4 (approximate) loan level is providing a real problem for crushers, seedsmen and growers. No one wants to own a bushel of seed when the price change comes into the market though some of the trade are certain that arrangements will be made by the government to protect seed owners at the $6 level as long as necessary.

Reports from California estimating between 200,000 and 500,000 bushels of seed had been lost due to the cold spell were more or less ignored by the local experts. They claim that flax in the grass stage will stand even colder temperatures than experienced in California and indicate that damage sustained will be minor.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week.	231,200	472,600	74,800	79,900
Since Sept. 1	24,796,500	16,518,600	4,493,840	2,337,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Moderate quantities were reported in fair request for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change.

Coconut — Prices continued downward, reflecting the sharp break in copra and quiet demand. Quotations were 3c. lower. Crude oil was reported sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast, January shipment and February was offered at 13½c., same basis. Inquiry was slow.

Copra—Market declined sharply scoring a net loss of $40 per ton for the week. Reduced domestic demand and especially for European account was a weakening factor. Prompt shipment was offered at $195 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—This market was fairly steady. Crude oil was sold at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for January shipment and January - February was available at 16c. Refined oil was easier at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Demand was confined to small lots for prompt needs. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady. Liquid was quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars and drums carlots, New York delivery. Small drum lots were moving at 18½c. on the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, 1c. to 5c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 3c. per lb.
Copra, $40 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $3 per ton.
oil, 1½c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2 10c. per lb.
fatty acid, 2 10c. per lb.
Oleo oil, 1c. per lb.
Sardine, crude, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $4 per ton.
oil, 1½c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Teaseed oil, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
163.3	169.4	183.3	254.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

spot. Imports totaled 450 tons at New York last week.

Olive — Consuming demand continued inactive. Stocks on spot were not heavy and offers for shipment light and firm. Spanish oil ranged from $4.45 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Moroccan at $4.10 to $4.25, as to quantity. Arrivals totaled 200 tons at New York from Algiers.

Peanut—This market was steadier than competing vegetable oils, owing to the sold up production and reports that the government has practically informed crushers that no more peanuts from this crop will be sold for oil crushing. Evidently stocks of peanuts will be required to fill export commitments and domestic needs for shelled goods trade. Crude oil was nominal at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was nominal at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

New Delhi (Comtelburo)—The second forecast issued by the Indian Ministry of Agriculture places area sown to peanuts in Indian Union, including Hyderabad, for 1948/49 season at 7,013,000 acres against 7,979,000 acres in the 1947/48 season.

Rapeseed—Inquiry was reported inactive. Refined oil was unchanged and nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Cheaper soybeans and lower competing oils further depressed the market. Crude oil sold down to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, for January-shipment, a drop of 1½c. Trading was light. Refined edible oil was off 1¼c. and quoted at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Technical refined grades were cut about ¾c. Refined alkali was quoted at 17.86c. and clarified at 16.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 14, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	..	....	....	15.25B
March	..	....	....	15.25B
May	..	....	....	15.25B
July	..	....	....	15.00B
September	..	....	....	15.00B
October	..	....	....	13.25N
December	..	....	....	13.25N

Total sales—None.

Teaseed—Demand was slow and affected by cheaper competing oils. Supplies on spot were easier at 25c. to 26c. per pound drums, as to quantity and seller.

Tung—Trading was limited at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Firm bids for sizable quantities it was reported could have shaded this figure. Buying interest was spotty. Drums were quoted at 22¾c. per pound, carlots and at 23¼c. for smaller quantities. Imports at New York were reported at 435 tons last week.

Fats and Greases

Buenos Aires (Comtelburo)—The Argentine Government is endeavoring to foster lard and fats exports with the granting by the Central Bank of a special preferential exchange rate for exports at 500 pesos per one hundred dollars or its equivalent. The former rate was 335.82 pesos.

Greases—This market continued unsettled and declined 1c. per pound. Business was light and spotty at the lower levels. Offerings were liberal for all grades, with buyers backing away. Choice white was nominal at 9½c. per pound, loose; yellow, 8¼c. and house, 8c. same basis.

Lard—Weakness in competing fats continued to affect this market and prices reached new season lows. Cash lard declined to 15c. per pound, tierces loose, Chicago. Government purchases were reported at 11,580,000 pounds of refined lard at prices ranging from 16c. to 16.40c. per pound, tierces and drums, delivered New York for relief purposes. Lard production totaled 50,700,000 pounds for the week ended January 8, against 40,800,000 pounds the previous week and 46,900,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

Tallow — Moderate trading took place at a reduction of 1c. per pound last week. Buying interest later dried up and with offerings liberal, the market was unsteady. Fancy was sold at 9½c. per pound, loose and extra at 9¼c. Special was nominal at 9c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras — Common was steady and in good inquiry. Demand for neutral grades was fair, chiefly against former orders.

Grease Oils—Lower cost of basic materials, resulted in price declines of ½c. for all grades. Common was quoted at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, drums, as to

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quantity; extra winter strained, 17c. to 17½c. and prime burning, 18½c. to 19c.

Oleo Oil—Market was easier and nominal. Extra was quoted at 19c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine — This market was unsettled and more or less nominal, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, barrels, New York. Trading was slow.

Tallow Oil—Prices were reduced ½c. per pound. Demand was confined to immediate needs. Acidless oil was cut to 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, on spot, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils — Quiet demand and lower competing oils created a weaker tone. Crude sardine oil was off 1c. and quoted at 13c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil was nominal at 13c. loose, f.o.b. Atlantic coast.

Refined Fish Oils—There was little doing in this market. Demand was light. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline of about 1c. per pound.

Los Angeles—Price of sardine oil dropped last week. Little market activity was noted. Oil was quoted between 13c. and 13½c. per pound. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 142,259 tons landed through January 8, compared with 92,399 tons for the same period last season.

Fatty Acids

Linseed Fatty Acid — A decline of 2 points per pound in the oil, reduced the fatty acid correspondingly. Distilled was quoted at 31.80c. to 32.30c. per pound and water white, 34.80c. to 35.30c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Red Oil—Consumers continued to limit demand to prompt needs. Prices were without change.

Stearic Acid—A routine demand was noted for all grades. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Expected demand from feed trade has not materialized and mill inventories are increasing. However, the market has stayed fairly steady until the 10c. break in beans lit the spark and the Memphis meal options declined the daily permissable limit of $3 per ton. Nearly all classes of buyers are on the sidelines with $56 being best bid for January Valley Cake in limited quantities. There is not enough buying interest in the Southeast to actually determine market and a wide variety of prices were quoted. Sacked 41 percent was nominal at $61 to $62 per ton Georgia, and $63 to $64 f.o.b. Carolina mills.

Linseed Meal—Stocks on spot light and firm. Inquiry for deferred delivery continued slow.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was fair to good in the spot market with prices at $80@$81 per ton. Supplies were quite light and crushers were not forcing new business. Deferred meal was available at $74@$75 per ton, bulk, for February shipment but buyers were not too aggressive and appeared to be on a hand to mouth basis.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	12,600,000	10,260,000
Since Sept. 1.	235,800,000	205,300,000

Peanut Meal — The Government's decision not to sell any more peanuts for crushing more or less caught crushers flat-footed. All of them sold their production as fast as peanuts were purchased, and there are no surplus stocks anywhere.

Soybean Meal — Meal 45 percent was offered by North Carolina processors at $69 per ton sacked January, and $66.50 February but no tonnage of consequence was taken by the trade. Spot 41 percent bulk was quoted $64 Decatur basis.

Waxes

Beeswax—Lack of buying interest created a weaker tone in the local market. Quotations were easier and reduced for crude and refined grades. Crude African and western Hemisphere were quoted at 54c. to 55c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined yellow slabs ranged from 58c. to 60c. and bricks, 59c. to 61c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Candelilla—Inquiry was dull and the market was more or less nominal. Crude domestic was quoted at 65c. to 65½c. per pound; imported 66c. to 67c. and refined, 69c. to 70c., as to quantity.

Carnauba—Increased offerings on the spot, resulted in sharp price reductions for most grades. Consuming demand continued slow and market was weak and nominal. Arrivals totaled 4,840 bags at New York last week. Chalky, No. 3 was quoted at 66c. to 68c. per pound, on the spot; No. 2 North country, 81c. to 82c.; No. 3, crude 75c. to 77c. and refined, 81c. to 82c.; yellow, No. 1, $1.10 to $1.12 and No. 2, $1.08 to $1.10, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—This market was unchanged and has not as yet, reflected the break in carnauba. Supplies on the spot were scarce and offers for shipment were light and well held.

Soap and Glycerin Makers Meeting Plans Take Shape

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan will address the twenty-second annual convention of the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers to be held in New York on January 26 and 27, according to an announcement by Roy W. Peet, association manager. Mr. Brannan will speak at a dinner at the Commodore hotel, which will conclude the convention on the night of January 27.

Other convention speakers will be General Carlos Romulo, delegate to the United Nations from the Philippine Islands, where the soap industry gets its main supply of cocoanut oil; Adm. Ross T. McIntire, formerly Surgeon-Gen. of the Navy, and A. D. H. Kaplan, senior consultant of the Brookings Institution.

George A. Wrisley of Chicago, president of the association, will call the convention to order at 10 A.M. on January 26. Among the subjects to be discussed will be:—synthetic detergents, market research, and the outlook for fats and oils.

Colgate-Palmolive Names Gilman Vice-President

John R. Gilman, who recently resigned as vice-president and a director of the Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., will become a vice-president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Jersey City, N. J., on February 15.

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Oils, Fats Deliveries by PMA in November

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has reported details of food and agricultural commodities purchased and delivered during November. Total deliveries of these products during the month reached 2,547,000,000 pounds, with grain and grain products making up 1,441,000,000 pounds of the total. Included in the total were 133,000,000 pounds of peanuts and 52,000,000 pounds of fats, oils, and oilbearing products, other than peanuts. Deliveries by the agency during the month included the following quantities, in pounds, of the products specified to the agencies indicated:—

	Flaxseed	Copra	Peanuts	Vegetable oils	Tallow	Lard and other animal fats
Department of the Army*	1,649,325	18,845,930	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Assistance Act†	.....	.....	105,089,646	1,256,961	1,093,976	.....
Individuals and corporations	28,302,400	.....	28,383,016	913	.....	1,120
Cash-paying foreign governments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938,168
All programs, July-November	44,180,248	33,270,439	219,137,377	15,358,962	1,645,016	1,364,653

*Purchased by the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the Department of the Army on a cash reimbursable basis for Army feeding at home and abroad and for civilian relief feeding in the occupied areas.

†Under public law 472, the eightieth Congress, possible recipients of aid under this program may be United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Trieste, and the French and U.S.-U.K. zones of Germany.

Oilseeds Supplemental Export Quotas Granted

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has approved the following supplemental export allocations:—

Mexico has been allocated 7,000,000 pounds of cottonseed for planting purposes—commercial procurement.

French Morocco has been allocated 155,000 pounds of sunflower seed for planting purposes—commercial procurement.

Crown Oil Assigns Verrault

Crown Oil Products Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Howard N. Verrault assistant sales manager in charge of the eastern division. Mr. Verrault was formerly sales manager of the Velsicol Corporation in New York.

FAO Group to Study World Commodity Pacts

A comprehensive study of international commodity agreements, with special reference to twelve agricultural commodities important in world trade, has been begun by a working party of the FAO Council, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has announced.

Decision as to the commodities to be studied was reached by the members of the working party at its first meeting in Washington this week. The commodities are wheat, sugar, coarse grains, rice, cotton, fats and oils (limited to edible oils, plus linseed oil), coffee, rubber, wool, dairy products entering into world trade, cocoa and tea.

The working party is made up of the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, India, the United Kingdom and the United States. At its organization meeting, the group named the Canadian representative, George R. Paterson, as chairman.

Oil Chemists Plan 1949, 1950 Meetings

The American Oil Chemists Society has decided to emphasize fundamental research and the practical and engineering aspects of oil and fat chemistry in the program of technical papers for its 1949 annual meeting, to be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, on May 10 to 12. The association has also appointed T. C. Law, of Law & Co., honorary chairman and E. C. Ainslie, of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, chairman for its 1950 meeting, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., during the month of May.

Corn Acreage Proclamations Notice Published by USDA

The Department of Agriculture has announced that all persons interested in proclamations that the Secretary of Agriculture will be required to make not later than February 1 with respect to commercial corn producing areas and corn acreage allotments for the 1949 crops may submit their views in writing to the director of the grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D .C., not later than January 20, 1949.

Trade Briefs

Vegetable Oil Products Company, Los Angeles, is erecting a new blower house at its plant at 410 South Avalon boulevard.

Robert D. Eno, formerly associated with the Universal Trading Corporation, has joined the staff of G. A. Wharry & Co., dealer in vegetable oils and naval stores, New York.

Soap production in the government owned factory in Tehran, Iran, totaled 1,088,000 cakes of laundry soap and 381,927 cakes of toilet soap in the March-June period of 1948.

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1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. working cap., jack., double geared, sigma blade, power tilting, motor driven, 40 HP GE 3/60/440.
2—J. H. Day 20 gal. Brighton Mixers, tight and loose pulley.
2—J. H. Day 40 gal. Change Can Mixers, tight and loose pulley.
1—Ross 50 gal. Mammouth Change Can Mixer, tight and loose pulley.

TANKS

2—Stainless steel, agitated, each 350 gallons cap., belt driven propellor agitators.
30—Vert. and horiz., riveted and welded, from 2,000 gals. to 12,000 gals.
7—Blue enamel, 30" x 36", 100 gal. ea. Bolted-on dished covers with 14" manhole, 3" bottom outlet, leg supports. One with enameled paddle agitator, belt driven.

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14—P. O. Abbe 36" x 42" Burrstone and porcelain lined, tight and loose pulley drive, liquid discharge gate.
3—Colloid Mills, each directly connected to 2—Terry 10 HP 5000 RPM Steam Turbines.
1—No. 2 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter, direct connected to 40 HP motor.

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1—22" x 20" x 60" Erie Mill, installed new, 1948, with Reduction Drive, 125 HP Synchronous Motor & Controls.
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1—Line of 4—20" x 48" Mills with reduction drive, motor and controls.
1—18" x 48" Farrell Mill with reduction drive, motor and controls.
1—No. 3 Banbury Mixer, with motor and controls.
1—100 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed double arm Mixer, heavy duty, with drive and 40 HP Motor.
1—Royle No. 3 Strainer, 4½" screw, right angle drive and motor.
1—Royle No. 6 Strainer, 8" screw, spur gear drive and motor.

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6 x 50 Louisville Rotary Steam Tube.
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5' x 33' Rotary Vacuum.
32" x 72" Buffalo Double Drum Atmospheric.
28" x 60" B&C Double Drum Atmospheric.
Buffalo Vacuum and J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf, 40 x 42, 5, 6, 9 shelves.

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1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with Motor accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers.
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers.
1—Size B—Erie City Motor Driven Coal Pulverizer.
1—Raymond 4-roll High Side.
1—Jeffrey 24 x 20, type B, Hammer Mill.
1—Williams 2XX Roller Bearing Hammer Mill.
1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—JB No. 2 Hammer Mill.

KETTLES

3—5,500 gallon Steel Copper Coils, Closed, Agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.
4—1,200 gal. Steel Lead, coils, lead lined, Closed.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed.
1—750 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—700 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—550 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—500 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel Unjack. Closed Agitated.
1—200 gallon Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.

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1—60" Tolhurst Copper Basket, belt-driven, center slung.
2—48" Troy Steel Basket V-Belt Motor Drive.
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1—No. 12 Sweetland, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
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1—8 x 12 Oliver Acid Proof.
2—8 x 12 Oliver all steel.
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1—W & P, Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon.
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1—Lab. double steel Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes, Single, Double & up to 8 Jars.
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1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
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1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
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3—Double Drum, atm., 22" x 38", 24" x 36".
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1—Rotary Vac. 8' x 6', stainless.
1—Rotary Vac. 6' x 3', steel.
3—P & F, Cast Iron, 24", 30", 42".
2—P & F, bronze, 30", 18".
2—P & F, wood, 30", 12".
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7—Pot type, stainless, 1 & 3 sq. ft.
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3—Abbe Pebble 6' x 8', 26" x 12".
1—Hardinge Conical Ball, 4'6" x 24".
2—Hammer, Williams No. 1.
8—Attrition: Robinson 22"; Bauer 24"; Sprout Waldon 16", 20", 30".
4—Schutz O'Neill Pulv., 16", 22", 28".
1—Mikro Pulverizer, No. 1.

TANKS

45—Stainless, open top, 30 to 500 gal.
1—Stainless, rectang. open, 1,000 gal.
1—Stainless, horiz, 6,000 gal., agit. & jktd. & insul.
33—Pfaudler glass-lined, 7500 & 8250 gal.
16—Copper, 8,000 to 11,000 gal.
29—Aluminum, 100 and 150 gal.
19—Wood, 3,600 to 13,000 gal.

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2—DeLaval Centrifuges, No. 600.
4—Sharples Centrifuges, 16P, 18V.
4—Basket Centrifugals, 30", 40", 48".
20—Tubular Condensers to 3,800 sq. ft.
10—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
30—Kettles, 40 lb. jkt. press, aluminum, copper, stainless clad, 30 to 105 gal.
8—Stokes 16 punch tablet presses.
8—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
3—Water Stills, 30 & 250 GPH.
1—Aluminum Still, 175 gal., w/coils.
3—Stainless Gate Valves, 4".

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Toiletries Trade Practice

—Continued from page 4

ments of the Robinson-Patman antidiscrimination act.

In another rule, the subject of deceptive or misleading claims respecting foreign or geographical origin of toilet preparations is dealt with. The further rules cover additional unfair trade practices, such as commercial bribery; misrepresentations of product in respect to its ingredients, quality, efficacy, et cetera; imitation of trade marks; use of fictitious prices; lottery schemes; combinations in restraint of trade; unfair threats of infringement suits; passing off one's product as that of a competitor; selling below cost; inducing breach of contract, and defamation of competitor.

MEC FOR SALE MEC

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Reactor, 1,600 gals.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8'.
4—Stainless Steel 48" Sus. Style Centrifuges — Imperforate & Perforate Baskets.
9—Stainless Steel Condensers, 150 sq. ft.
3—W. & P. Mixers—2, 5 & 15 gals.
1—W. & P. Jack. Mixer, 100 gals.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers—Lab. to 20 Shelf.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—All Capacities. We Buy Your Surplus. Send for Bulletin A-22.

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LINE EQUIPMENT

1—Abbe 55-gal. jktd. Ball Mill, 38" x 38".
3—Abbe 30-gallon porcelain-lined Pebble Mills.
1—20-gallon Abbe Ball Mill.
1—Day 150-gallon Pony Mixer.
1—Colton 20-gallon Pony Mixer.
1—Patterson 4' x 5' Ball Mill with Master geared head, 25 H.P. AC motor.
1—Lancaster, 9 cu. ft. capacity, s.s. const. muller type mixer, model EAG4.
2—Devine vacuum shelf dryers 16-shelf, 40 x 41 with pump and condenser.
1—New Abbe Levart 55-gal. s/s Mixer.
2—New Pulvatam Mikro Pulverizers.
10—Day Ribbon Mixers 50-1,500 lbs.

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 Grand St. New York 13
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8—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

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2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
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1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gal.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 and 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers & safety valves.
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1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL

5—Steel Tanks 35' lg. 5' dia. ½" plate—like new.
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12—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft. drying surface.
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1—Patterson 3' x 4' jacketed, steel-lined Ball Mill.
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2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
2—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Screeners, 40" x 120", all stainless steel.
1—600 gal. stainless steel jacketed, agitated, closed Reaction Kettle.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass-lined jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Struthers Wells 400 gal., closed, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
6—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42" x 42" shelves.
1—J. P. Devine 3' x 14' stainless steel clad Rotary Dryer with steam tubes.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12" x 32" and 16" x 40", M.D.
8—J. H. Day 80 and 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. jacketed, vacuum Double Arm Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. stainless clad Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges.
5—S&S, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".

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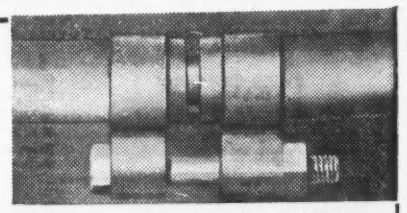

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Basically proven because the idea embodied is identical with that used for bolted rings on ICC-17H drums. No loose nuts to fumble with. Perfectly engineered in every detail. And with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

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AGENCIES WANTED

Paint manufacturers—Chemical export firm desires connection with paint manufacturer for sale abroad. OPD 326.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Dust collector, excellent condition. American Foundry Equipment No. 45KD Dustube, 940 sq. ft. cloth area. May be inspected at Otto B. May, Inc., 198 Niagara St., Newark 5, N. J.

For sale—One 16 in. x 48 in. Farrell-Birmingham two roll mill with 50 H.P. motor and chain drive, price reasonable. James A. MacGregor, Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc., Delancey & Rutherford Sts., Newark 5, N. J.

Gehnrich and Gehnrich drying oven, 24 ft. x 12 ft., 6 in. x 7 ft., 6 in. high, with heating and ventilating system, cooling unit, thermostatic control and indicating thermometer. 24 drying trucks optional. Excellent condition. Location: Metropolitan New Jersey. Please reply to OPD 321.

Roller mill—9—20 in. three roll, water cooled, complete with chain drive and oil-tight case. Five H.P. motor—200 V. 3 phase, 60 cycle. Mill completely rebuilt, never used. Priced to sell. Write Pemco Corporation, 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore 24, Md.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Used bagging machine in good condition for multi-wall bags. OPD 332.

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Well-known Belgian import-export firm industrial chemicals wants to delegate capable member of the staff 20 years' experience to American exporting organization or big manufacturing plant for 3 or 6 months to cooperate export to Western Europe, study new products and get relations. Terms: Expenses of residence on wages basis and after leave, agency commission to the Belgian firm. Write OPD 327.

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MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 301.

Wanted, 500,000 pounds furfural or part thereof. Please state price and availability for shipment in reply. OPD 328.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 302.

MATERIALS WANTED

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write OPD 303.

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Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery—large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

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Executive assistant, experience preferred with industrial paint mfg. or allied line. Salary $100. Excellent opportunity. Full particulars and references required. Newark, N. J. area. OPD 334.

Wanted, for highly successful paint company in Latin America, a highly experienced nitrocellulose paint production man capable of planning layout, supervising construction, and operating nitrocellulose lacquer plant with rated capacity approximately fifty thousand gallons monthly. Excellent opportunity for right man. State qualifications fully and salary desired. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 325.

Wanted, for highly successful paint company in Latin America, an experienced nitrocellulose paint chemist to be responsible for all company laboratories and research in this line. Excellent opportunity. State qualifications fully and salary desired. Information held in strictest confidence. OPD 309.

POSITIONS WANTED

Available: Chemical salesman. Have been covering New Jersey, Philadelphia and central Pennsylvania area. Selling heavy chemicals. Chemical background. Best of references. Write OPD 330.

Executive, salesman: Thoroughly experienced selling and handling wide and diversified lines of industrial chemicals, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs, colors, pigments, resins, adhesives, chemical specialties, etc., throughout the country, now available. OPD 331.

Available—Paint chemist and formulator—Extensive experience in trade sales, industrials, varnishes, and resins. Seeks new connection in a position of responsibility. OPD 310.

SERVICES OFFERED

Pharmaceutical consultant chemist, with extensive practical experience, can aid you in the development of new drug specialties, plant and technical control, costs and label set up. Available 2-3 days a week. OPD 335.

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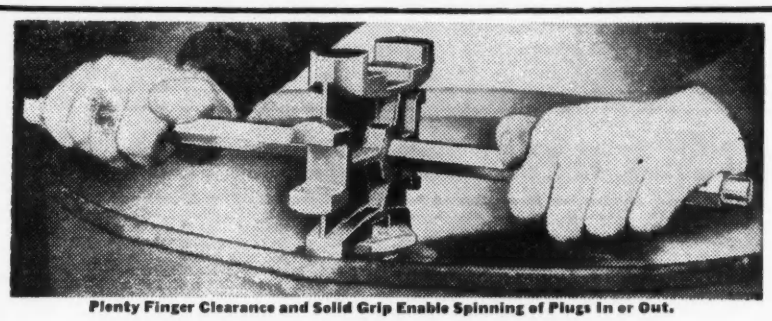

Plenty Finger Clearance and Solid Grip Enable Spinning of Plugs In or Out.

Save Time, Temper and Knuckles with the "ALL-PLUG" STEEL DRUM WRENCH

This master wrench services all foreign and domestic plugs. Its excellent design and perfect balance prevents mutilation of the plugs and injury to the operator's hands. The slide bar handle clears low and high chimes alike with plenty of finger clearance.

No partial turns or half grips need be resorted to, this wrench gets a firm grip on the plugs and gets them in or out quickly.

The large filler plugs are handled just as easily as the small "drain" plugs.

The "ALL PLUG" wrench does away with the need of having an assortment of miscl. wrenches, bars, and gadgets, homemade or otherwise which clutter up many shops. It is self-contained, has no adjustments, holders, adapters or other easily mislaid parts to bother with.

Construction and Design

A four pronged alloy steel spider, 4½ inches in diameter is built around a substantial hub thru which a ⅝ inch by 18 inch steel hexagonal slide bar is fitted. Two drain plug nipples are located at the ends of the bar. An automatic ball bearing stop holds the spider at the center for fast work, a slight tap releases it for heavy pulls to the end of the bar. To withstand the hardest use, this wrench is properly heat treated, machined and ground.

Specifications

Spider—Nickel Steel
S.A.E. 3140
Rockwell 40
Tensile strength 90,000 lbs.
Handle—Cold rolled steel
S.A.E. 1335
Weight 4½ pounds

Guarantee, One year
Life expectancy 5 years
Shipped from Chicago stock within two days of receipt of order.
Price $7.50 F.O.B. Chicago. On orders for five or more wrenches a discount of 5% is allowed.

Runner Bands or Chimes Do Not Interfere with Operaters Knuckles.

MICHAEL A. SCHINKER MFG. CO. Steel Drum Tools
6514 SO. WESTERN AVE. GROVEHILL 4642 CHICAGO 36, ILLINOIS

Phosphate Rock Deposits On Christmas Is. Bought

The Australian and New Zealand governments have agreed to acquire, at a cost of 2,750,000 pounds, the rights of the Christmas Islands Phosphate Company, Ltd., to deposits of phosphate rock on the island, which is south of Java in the Indian ocean.

The island is reported to contain the largest known resources of high-grade phosphate rock in the Pacific, excepting Nauru and Ocean Islands. The deposits are estimated at about 30,000,000 long tons.

A phosphate rock grinding plant, with a capacity of 30,000 long tons annually, will be erected at Whangarai, New Zealand.

Borden Appoints Anderson

—Continued from page 7

in 1945 as vice-president of the Casein Company of America, as the chemical division was then known.

Mr. Novotny entered the plastics field twenty years ago, starting with Durite Plastics when it was a division of Stokes & Smith Company. He was named manager of Durite operations in 1936, assistant secretary of Durite Plastics, Inc., Philadelphia, in 1938, and vice-president in 1947. When the firm was acquired by Borden in 1947 he became vice-president of the Durite division, and was named vice-president of the chemical division last year.

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Pebble Mills: 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
Roller and Frame Types.
3'x3' Hardinge Ball Mill.
50 gal. porcelain lined.
180 gal. silex lined.
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Abbe Rotary Cutter, No. 2.
2-Spencer Turbo Blowers 400 CFM. 16 oz. psi.
No. 0 Blutergress Sifter
26", 40", 48" Tolhurt Extractors.
1 and 3 Mikro Pulverizers
24" Filter Press, 3 Eye P.&F. closed delivery
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LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N.J.

FOR SALE

Steel Storage Tanks

15—10 and 12,000 gal. storage tanks

All size pressure & Storage Tanks 100 gal. to 3,000 gals.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SAMUEL LEVY
4100 E. Thompson St.
Philadelphia 37, Pa.

Malone Retires from Socony

R. B. Malone, superintendent of the Pratt works of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Long Island City, N. Y., retired on January 1 after forty-five years of service.

Mr. Malone started as a clerk in the Pratt works and was transferred four years later to the Pratt-Long Island refinery, becoming chief clerk in 1912. After two years he became foreman of the grease and compounding department, then assistant superintendent. He was named superintendent of the Pratt works in 1927.

Antibiotics Certification

—Continued from page 3

all products of therapeutical value which are the result of fermentation processes while at the same time not granting such wide powers as to permit an abuse of the certification powers by an over-zealous control official.

Under most definitions of the term "antibiotic," alcohol could be classed as a product in this field. FDA has no desire for authority to certify such a mundane product as this, and the drug industry has no intention that it should be granted such powers, but how to legislate a control program that is essentially directed as unknown products of the future without encompassing everything in the antibiotic field that may be presently produced, is something for the experts to work out.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, who presided over the meeting, said that the question of whether a "general amendment" will be submitted for congressional action this session will depend upon the uniformity of sentiment in the industry for the general amendment and the language proposed to be used.

He said that it would be "silly" to go before Congress with a bill on which the industry is divided because it would only lead to "much wrangling." He added that before a bill is submitted it would be circulated throughout the drug industry for comments and criticism.

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 3

and petroleum products from the United States; $3,656,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Latin America; $780,000 for copra from the Philippines; and $182,000 for oilcake and meal from Brazil.

To France—$3,000,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the Middle East.

To French North Africa—$220,000 for non-metallic minerals from the United States; and a decrease of $620,000 from a previous authorizations for industrial chemicals from the United States.

To French zone Germany—$77,000 for vegetable oils and fats from Latin America.

To Italy — $463,000 for lard from the United States.

To Netherlands — $1,350,000 for non-metallic minerals, $38,000 for alcohol and a decrease of $100,000 from a previous authorization for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; 84,000 for vegetable oils and fats from Liberia.

To Norway—A decrease of $27,000 from a previous authorization for copra from the Philippines.

FOR SALE
CHEMICAL LABORATORY and OFFICE

3 work benches—2 sinks—hood—storage racks—2 cabinets—worktables—2 desks—bookcase—chairs—stools—linoleum floor—gas and fluorescent light installations.

Good downtown Manhattan location—elevator building—approximate area 650 square feet—rent $125 per month. Lease. Price for equipment and installation: $1,000.00; is well below replacement cost. Box No. 333, Oil Paint and Drug Reporter.

"SAVES $600 a year in shipping room," say users of Marsh Stencil Machines, Brushes, Inks! Electric and Hand Operated machines cut ½", ¾", 1" letters. For sample stencil, Shippers' Handbook, prices, pin this to business letterhead with your name.

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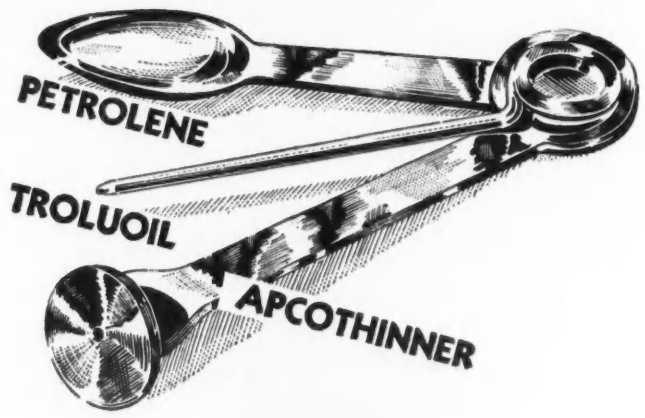

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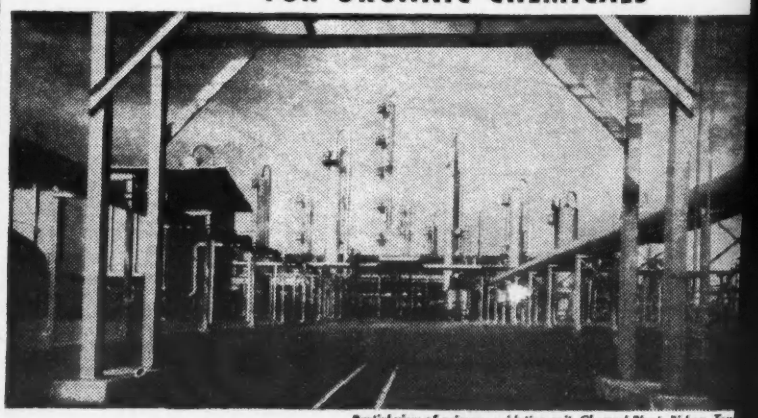

Partial view of primary oxidation unit, Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Tex

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